THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

Latest from Sherman.

OUR DESPATCHES OF SATURDAY CONFIRMED.

Sherman Slowly but Surely Approaching Savannah.

EXCITEMENT IN THE DOOMED CITY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

BALTIMORE, December 5.—The special correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Fortress Monroe last evening, reports the arrival of the steamer *General Lyon*, from Savannah, with seven hundred and fifty released prisoners.

At the time the *General Lyon* left, on last Thursday night, the latest news received from Savannah was to the effect that Sherman occupied Millen, Ga., and that his cavalry was scouting several miles out from the town, meeting with but little resistance.

Every effort was being made for the defense of Savannah. Our prisoners report that boys of thirteen years, and even women, were assisting in the trenches and earthworks.

Sherman was slowly but surely advancing to the coast, and no doubt of his success need be entertained.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

THE ADVANCE ON SAVANNAH.

Our Army Within Six Miles of the City on the First of December.

NO IMPORTANT DEFENSES WEST OF SAVANNAH.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The Washington *Republican* of this morning says:—

By the arrival of a Government transport at Fortress Monroe last evening, the Government has received advices from Savannah to the 2d of December. When the steamer left information had reached Savannah that Sherman's advance cavalry was within six miles of that city.

This does not conflict with the news brought by the steamer *Belle*, which arrived on Saturday night, that the Savannah papers of the 30th announced that Sherman's main army was within forty miles of that city. Those papers do not state at what date he was that distance from the city.

A gentleman, recently from Savannah, informs us that there are no important defenses on the west side of Savannah.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Advance of General Burbridge.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Stoneman Again in the Field.

LOUISVILLE, December 4.—General Burbridge, ith his command, has reached Bean Station, nd Breckinridge, apparently declining battle, as fallen back towards Virginia. Stoneman ill, if necessary, aid his movement in that direction.

Major-General Logan left on the mail-boat this afternoon for Cincinnati.

Sinking of a Mississippi Steamer.

CAIRO, December 4.—The steamer *Continental* yesterday morning struck on the wreck of the *ames Montgomery*, causing her to sink in thirty minutes, but she was run on the bar before she was filled. She has no water on the main deck, and all her cargo was saved in a damaged condition by the steamer *Hannibal*. The boat lies straight, and can be raised easily.

The steamer *Edward Walsh*, of New Orleans, has arrived, with 97 hhds. of sugar for Cincinnati, and 27 hhds. do. and 56 bales of cotton for St. Louis. 64 additional bales of cotton arrived yesterday.

The Wisconsin Election.

MADISON, Wis., December 4, 1864.—The official canvass of the election in the State of Wisconsin shows the following result:—

Home vote—For Lincoln, 68,906; for McClellan, 2,494; Union majority, 6412.

The soldiers' vote is not all in yet.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, December 5.—Everybody is anxiously awaiting the President's Message. Gold operators are holding back for it. Governor Bradford and suite, who went to Grant's front to present the Maryland flags, have returned, and give the most cheerful accounts of army affairs. Private advices from Sherman are more encouraging than even those made public. He is certain to reach the Southern sea-coast. Refugees and deserters from Rebeldom are increasing here daily. They all tell the same story of "forlorn" hopes in Dixie.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 11:30.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Mr Clark (N. H.), president pro tem

After prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. Bowman, of Indiana,

Mr. Foote (Vt.) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to inform the House that the Senate is ready to proceed to business, which was adopted.

Mr. Worrell (Maine) presented the credentials of Nathan A. Farwell, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Fessenden. The credentials were read, and Mr. Farwell was duly sworn in as Senator from Maine.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution, that a committee of three be appointed by the Senate, and wait upon the President to inform him that a quorum is present in both Houses, and that they are ready to proceed to business. Adopted.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution, that the hour for the meeting of the Senate be twelve o'clock, until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The galleries of the House are densely crowded, and all the members are in the best possible humor, exchanging salutations.

12 M.—The Speaker called the House to order, when prayer was offered by Chaplain Channing.

The roll of the members was called, and upward of one hundred and fifty members answered to their names.

A quorum was announced in attendance.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that a quorum of the Senate was assembled and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.), a resolution was adopted that the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

Also a resolution, which was adopted, that a committee of three be appointed on the part of the House, to join a committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President, and inform him that a quorum of the two houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Washburne, Pendleton, and Fenton as the Committee of the House.

Mr. Odell introduced Mr. Dwight Townsend, elected in the place of Mr. Stebbins, of New York, resigned, and he was sworn in.

Mr. Charles D. Poston, Delegate from Arizona, was also introduced and qualified.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of five gentlemen of Louisiana, signed by Michael Hahn, Governor, purporting to be elected members of the House in pursuance of the recently adopted Constitution of that State. The credentials were referred to the Committee on elections.

The privileges of the hall were accorded to them, pending the action of the House.

Mr. Davis (Md.), presented a protest from Louisiana against their being admitted as members. It was referred to the Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. Davis (Md.) it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for an amendment to the Constitution, proving, that so much of the 9th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, as declares that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, be and the same is hereby annulled.

Mr. Elliot (Mass.) offered a resolution proposing that members draw for the choice of seats, but this was laid on the table.

Mr. Pendleton (Ohio) offered the following resolution:—

That the President be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the report made by Colonel Thomas M. Key, of an interview between himself and General Howell Cobb, on the 14th day of June, 1862, on the banks of the Chickahominy, by the authority of the War Department, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) objected; so the subject was laid over.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to lessen the cost of the necessaries of life, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tariff upon coffee, sugar, tea, and similar articles either by the payment of all customs in the paper currency of the Government, instead of gold, or by the modification of the tariff, so that an ad valorem and not a specific duty be laid upon the said articles.

On motion of Mr. Dawes (Mass.) the resolution was tabled—yeas, 63; nays, 49.

On motion of Mr. Morrill (Vt.), it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a sinking fund at an early day for the extinguishment of the public debt.

The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Haslam, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Lane, (Ind.), Lane, (Kansas), McDougal, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, and Willey.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

Mr. Speed Will Accept.

It is expected that Hon. James J. Speed will take the Attorney-Generalship to-day. He is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Louisiana Senators.

The Louisiana Senators and Representatives are all here, and will present their credentials to Congress to-day. It is expected that the House will refer them to the Committee of Elections before admitting the Representatives to seats.

The Chief Justiceship.

The leading topic of discussion for the last few days is the Chief Justiceship. Hon. Montgomery Blair alleges that he is sure of getting the appointment. In the event of the failure of Governor Chase to receive the appointment, Judge Davis will probably get it. The President is understood to hold that Maryland is entitled to be represented on the Bench. If he adheres to that idea, Mr. Blair stands a pretty good chance of being appointed Associate Justice.

The Message.

The President's Message is in print, and will be, in point of length, about the same as last year. The President takes a very hopeful view of the situation, both in regard to financial and military operations. He purposes that the expenses of the war be paid by direct taxation, thereby maintaining our national credit.

He also advocates an amendment to the Constitution entirely abolishing slavery, and shows that, so far as men are concerned, we have now a larger able-bodied population than when the war began; and that the country is far from being exhausted either in men or money. The message will be delivered on Tuesday. The Treasury report is not yet completed, and will not be delivered to Congress for several days.

Latest Southern News

FAILURE OF GENERAL FOSTER'S EXPEDITION.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. HARDEE

Report that General Sherman was Defeated Before Millen.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Richmond papers of Saturday, the 3d instant, are just received here.

The situation in Georgia and South Carolina wears a less cheerful aspect than at latest advices.

The co-operative expedition under General Foster, which last week went out to strike the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, has failed.

An official despatch from General Hardee to General Bragg, under date of the 2d instant, announces that he has whipped the enemy, and driven him beyond the Coosawhatchee—Foster leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

The tone of the papers of Saturday is much more jubilant than hitherto. They state that not only has Sherman not taken Millen, but that he was badly beaten before that place. They also boastingly proclaim that he will never bring one-half of his army to the coast.

People will, of course, receive these statements with the usual grains of allowance.

Knowing ones say that the President's Message will deal with the peace question as heretofore, and that no peace propositions will be contained in it beyond a perfect willingness to receive the Rebels back as soon as they lay down their arms. The people having by the recent election decided in favor of war, it will be carried on to a successful issue, at whatever cost of men and money.

EXPEDITION OF GEN. FOSTER.

Attempt to Tap the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

ITS PROBABLE SUCCESS.

HILTON HEAD, November 30, 11 A. M.—I have come round to Hilton Head this morning, and find that Foster's expedition landed at Boyd's Point, on the Broad river, yesterday morning, and were to strike the Savannah and Charleston Railroad at Grahamsville, twelve miles from the point of debarkation.

They marched out yesterday, finding nothing to oppose them but cavalry, who didn't oppose, but skedaddled. This morning I have heard heavy firing in the direction of the railroad. The captain of the steam transport *Houghton*, just from the front, having left Boyd's Point at 9:30 A. M., says that the report was current when he left that our forces had captured seven miles of the railroad, and were still advancing.

He says the firing this morning is very heavy. I do not credit the story of the capture of so much of the railroad. The country is very impracticable for the movement of troops, and Foster could scarcely have got on so fast.

At Hilton Head we are all hopeful of Foster's success in taking the railroad and holding it, thus cutting off communication between Charleston and Savannah.—*New York Times.*

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Heavy Skirmishing in Front of Nashville.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

A Reconnoitring Expedition—No Rebels Across the River—Surrender of a Blockhouse to the Rebels—Anticipations of a Great Battle—Rebel Views of Hood's Movement.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, December 3.—After two days of wet weather, the clouds disappeared this morning, and the day has been magnificent. I have been on our right all day. Our line of battle extends around the suburbs of the city, our right and left respectively resting on the Cumberland river.

The enemy's line of battle is just two miles from the city. Quite heavy skirmishing in front of General A. J. Smith and Wood has been going on all the afternoon by sharpshooters on both sides. On the right of our centre, near Widow Acklin's place, the enemy's skirmishers became troublesome, taking refuge behind houses on Franklin, Granny White, and Hillsboro pikes. Two houses were burned, several injured and ruined by our artillery.

We used considerable artillery this afternoon on our right and right centre, but elicited no reply from the Rebel artillery. The supposition is that they are short of this kind of ammunition. Several of our men were killed to-day by their sharpshooters, including two members of the 6th Ohio Battery.

The enemy's line can be seen quite plainly with the naked eye.

All railroading south of this city has ceased to exist. Murfreesboro, Bridgeport, and Chattanooga are deemed safe. Events of some moment are anticipated to-morrow. It may be considered an impossibility for the Rebels to cross the river either on our right or left, as Commodore Fitch is here with a fleet of gunboats.

Johnsonville has been evacuated. Everything was removed from all the railroads in safety. Thirty-three locomotives and trains were sent North this morning.

Nashville and the surrounding country for miles has been converted into a huge fortress. The destruction of Rebel property in defense of the city will be almost incalculable. As almost all the rich property-owners hereabouts are Rebel sympathizers, the rage manifested by this portion of the community at the approach of the Rebel army, necessitating the destruction of their property, is unbounded.

General Frank Cheatham, commanding one of the Rebel corps, has his headquarters at the house of Mr. Edmonson, on the Murfreesboro pike, four miles from the city. He told Edmonson that Hood had orders to go to Nashville or to hell.

There is plenty of water in the river for boating purposes.

Vague rumors are afloat about Forrest crossing the river, and Breckinridge joining Hood, all of which are untrue. The situation of our forces is considered perfectly satisfactory.—*N. Y. Times.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M. 34. Noon, 45. Wind, W. by N.

"MATHEMATICALLY EFFICIENT RELIGION."—Last night the Walnut Street Theatre was crowded by a motley audience to listen to a fanatical disciple of a new "physiological" religion. The method of five cents entrance fee must have proved remunerative, probably more so than the lectures which the Reverend (?) Doctor (?) Landis took every occasion to advertise in the course of his lecture or sermon on "Beauty." After his singing, accompanied by a delegation of six female disciples, the remainder of the audience listening in silence he commenced his sermon by announcing the text, "He made all things beautiful." The Doctor (?) announced that no ugly thing was truly religious. If we adopted the physiological laws, then we would become beautiful, beautiful in personal appearance, beautiful! beautiful! beautiful! The reverend (?) speaker in ten minutes used the word "beautiful" thirty times, or once in every twenty seconds. If we would think beautifully then, as our body is completely changed every seven years, in that space of time the hideous noses which now disfigure us would become beautiful. The Christianity of to-day was a nonsensical, God-forsaken affair, and it would take the sledge-hammer of the Almighty to knock new ideas into its followers. His address was greeted with bursts of laughter, and occasionally he was applauded by the galleries. He thereupon offered up a prayer that God would forgive the disturbers of his services.

After the service he requested the audience to listen to a few remarks. He thereupon commenced a strong personal attack on our "weak" Mayor. He said he had sent a deputation of four ladies (?) to his Honor's office, to request a police force to maintain order. His Honor informed the ladies (?) that he had a detective after that man Landis, for six months, and would have him arrested as soon as he could get legal ground for such an action. Mr L. stated that as he had heard that the five cent fee was illegal, he would whip the devil (alluding to Mayor Henry) round the stump, and hereafter a committee would stand at each door, and every one *must* give at least five cents. Thus he would escape the penalty of law-breaking. After which philippic the audience disbanded.

As there is a law against working on the Sabbath, and imposing a fine for its breakage, we request that His Honor will see that it is enforced, as Reverend (?) Landis must have cleared a very neat little sum by this exhibition of the advantages of physiological law. We call upon His Honor to execute the law and cause his arrest. As the enterprise has proved so remunerative, we expect that this moral circus will be continued.

NEW WRINKLE IN THE FASHIONS.—Among the many queer turns which fashion takes is the recent introduction of square buttons, an article with which the ladies most plentifully trim their cloaks and dresses. These buttons are of all sizes up to an inch square. The *haut ton* is the big button, about the size of a square on a checker-board. A little while ago and the rage was spherical buttons of three quarters of an inch diameter, gilt or silvered, and with these they trimmed their "Garibaldi bodies" and their vivandiere jackets in lavish profusion. Like gilded apples, they formed rows down the fronts of the jaunty-looking corsages. Now the globular buttons are out and square ones are in. They are of all materials, pearl, ivory, jet, silver, and gilt, and they cost a price dear enough to satisfy anybody. We don't know that square buttons were ever before in fashion, though fashion as a general thing is constantly reproducing itself.

We saw a few days since, at the house of an extensive importer, a case of ladies' belt buckles. They are of the widest dimensions, and carry a ribbon fully three inches wide. They were worn in the times when ladies' waists were located but a few inches below the axilla. They remained unsold when the fashions changed, just twenty-eight years ago. They were then packed up and consigned to a garret. They were recently reproduced for sale, and were taken by the retail trade with such rapidity that in a little while but a few remained. The buckles in question sold at a price sufficient to pay twenty-eight years' interest on their original cost, and leave a very handsome profit beside.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance have issued their circular invitation for the Week of Prayer, in January next. They request that those who propose to unite in this concert of supplication and praise will make arrangements as soon as possible for holding meetings in their respective neighborhoods. They say:—

"The time has again arrived to invite Christians of all countries to make arrangements for observing a week of special and united prayer, at the beginning of the coming year. Few movements of the Church of Christ have been more owned and honored of the Lord than these annual seasons of united supplications. The Evangelical Alliance, therefore, feel imperatively urged to renew their invitation, in the hope of meeting a yet larger response than in former years, and of obtaining still more abundant spiritual and temporal blessings."

The time fixed for the purpose is from January 1 to January 8.

STABBING AFFAIR.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, a free fight occurred at a drinking saloon in Ninth street, above Chesnut. The police rushed in, and found two men, giving the names of George W. West and George Seymore, engaged in a desperate contest. The two belligerents were conveyed to the Station House, where it was discovered that West had a severe stab in the back. He was conveyed to the hospital. Some of his friends went to that institution a short time afterwards, and asked for him, under the name of John Hogan. Seymore was committed by Alderman Jones for a further hearing.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Moses Hintz, one of the hands on board a canal-boat lying at Meade alley wharf, was arrested on Saturday afternoon upon the charge of shooting a small boy aged about eleven years. It seems that a number of lads were gathered around the wharf and were annoying Hintz. The latter went down into the cabin, procured a pistol, and fired at the lads, the ball taking effect in the fleshy part of the leg of one of them, causing a painful though not a serious wound. Hintz was arrested and held to answer by Alderman Carter.

ARRIVAL AT THE UNION VOLUNTEER SALOON.—Four hundred paroled prisoners arrived this morning on a thirty days' furlough. They partook of breakfast at the Saloon, and though the terms of enlistment of many of them have expired, they pretty generally expressed a determination to re-enlist. They speak of hardships they have endured for months without shelter, exposed to rays of the sun by day and the dews and showers by night. They looked much better than our prisoners generally do, having been newly clothed. There are about one thousand more expected to-day or during the night.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—Peterson's Counterfeit Detector sends us the following description of a new and dangerous ten dollar note on the State Bank, Newark, N. J.:—10s imitation; vignette Court House. On lower left corner female. Look out for them, they are dangerous.

ARRIVAL OF PENNSYLVANIANS FROM SAVANNAH.—We are indebted to Colonel Robert C. Carson, State Military Agent, for a list of the Pennsylvanians who have arrived at Annapolis, from Savannah, in the steamer *Belle*. Five hundred of these exchanged prisoners arrived and fifty died on the passage up.

List of Pennsylvania troops arrived at Annapolis, Md., November 25, 26, 27, and December 1:—

B Yardell, A, 2d Hea Art
Corp L Russell, H, 4th Cav
H Oehs, I, 4th Cav
J D Kirkpatrick, D, 4th Cav
F M Wilson, I, 4th Cav
C T Hopkins, M, 11th Cav
Jacob Miller, E, 11th Cav
Samuel Lord, E, 11th Cav
M Brennan, M, 12th Cav
F B Edmiston, B, 13th Cav
J J Weaver, M, 13th Cav
J W Corry, G, 17th Cav
T F Devlin, A, 55th
Cpl J Stransbaugh, G, 17th Cav
W C Smith, L, 20th Cav
Sgt N L Bittle, F, 20th Cav
W Cavanaugh, G, 20th Cav
A Harriberine, I, 2d Cav
G D Lyon, F, 6th
F Jacoby, A, 6th
D Young, K, 6th
L Weiler, D, 48th
Q M Sgt A Mullen, 48th
Corp H Anthony, H, 50th
J P Hahn, K, 51st
F McCreary, C, 53d
P Churchhill, E, 73th
W Howard, A, 55th
G W Sober, G, 149th
H P Bunker, F, 184th
W H Wassman, H, 184th
J S Prophater, C, 61st
Corp Jos Conover, D, 55th
D Gordon, C, 9th
C Wilson, G, 20th Cav
W Carroll, C, 145th
F Williamson, M, 20th
Jas Donahue, D, 69th
D Faulks, K, 5th Cav
Capt J M Pikes, H, 140th
R H Hutchinson, P S, 4th
J W Frost, I, 62d
E Timney, K, 188th
H Oakley, E, 183d
G Walker, L, 2d Cav
G Wiegand, F, 3d Cav
Sgt C S Marks, I, 4th Cav
A H Wilson, K, 8th Cav
G S Brooks, H, 13th Cav
Jos West, K, 13th Cav
J A Joseph, H, 14th Cav
J W Horton, A, 18th Cav
J W Hart, F, 2d Artillery
L B Ascough, H, 2d Art
S Gundrum, B, 8th
J A Brooks, C, 8th
E Behney, C, 149th
Jos Carson, E, 27th
G Dunlap, E, 55th
J M Holland, C, 55th
A Cerl, K, 55th
H G Sergeminger, G, 55th
John Kott, K, 61st
H Shall, I, 63d
John Dann, I, 63d
S Bradley, B, 69th
O Bradley, G, 72d
B F O'Donnell, H, 73d
Jas McCarty, D, 80th
Sgt J Bradbury, C, 99th
M Evans, K, 101st
Jas Leonard, F, 101st
J P Miller, F, 103d
G Annison, C, 55th
A Mulivern, I, 62d
E Patzenger, A, 67th
Sgt Jas Thompson, C, 69th
J H Benson, D, 73d
Wm Grimes, D, 75th
Corp E Johnson, G, 77th
B B Cross, H, 78th
J F W Shultz, E, 81st
R E Lewis, G, 82d
Thos Dillon, E, 83d
Wm Chrisholm, C, 85th
George Tenney, C, 87th
A Forbes, B, 97th
D Hartman, H, 103d
A Penney, K, 103d
Wm M Kulp, D, 103d
— McCurdy, K, 103d
Corp D A Stroae, D, 106th
G W Smith, B, 106th
Thos J Grant, I, 118th
S G Coglinger, F, 118th
F McCarty, G, 119th
A G White, H, 119th
P Martin, C, 145th
J L Berger, F, 148th
Sgt J L Barnes, A, 148th
H P Blackburn, A, 184th
D Pantral, H, 118th
P Keeney, H, 116th
S Cutchell, B, 110th
E Emanuel, G, 106th
J Anderson, D, 83d
John Williams, F, 55th
John Fry, A, 55th
N Seymour, A, 55th
J Eckart, C, 28th
Sgt M Goodyear, M, 92d
H McCombs, K, 28th
D Moore, H, 13th Cav
J M Deets, L, 14th Cav
W W Vaugh, I, 2d Cav
P H Fuller, C, 2d H Art
F Serrill, F, 2d H Art
W B Cunningham, A, 103d
E Eberbach, H, 118th
W P Cheery, 139th
Wm Taylor, D, 183d
H M Rinard, F, 184th
G W Strawcer, E, 184th
A W Arnold, H, 1st Cav
W A Patterson, H, 1st Cav
H Burgess, H, 2d Cav
V McAtee, I, 2d Cav
Sgt J Hughes, L, 4th Cav
Wm J Orem, L, 6th Cav
D Egen, E, 13th Cav
D K Smith, D, 20th Cav
M Leeper, E, 20th Cav
S M Hesler, F, 12th Art
S H Devlin, E, 7th Res
Wm P Brownback, H, 54th
John Banney, H, 50th
S King, H, 58th
A Hart, F, 57th
C Gotwalt, A, 87th
J Madison, C, 100th
W Fleming, C, 106th
E Monday, E, 115th
W H Johns, H, 118th
Corp A McCaskey, F, 140th
A C Williams, F, 145th

BURGLARIES.—This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the flour store of Washington Jackson, in Second street, was entered by thieves, who effected an entrance by forcing open one of the back shutters. They thus gained admittance into the counting-room. Here they forced open a small drawer, but secured only about one dollar in dilapidated currency for their trouble. They next made an attack on the fire-proof. They rolled it into the front store, notwithstanding it weighed between six and seven hundred pounds. They turned the safe on its side, drilled a hole near the lock, and placed therein a large charge of blasting powder. The quantity of powder used was so large, that the explosion blew the door completely off the safe. The explosion aroused the attention of the whole neighborhood. Two police officers standing about a half square off hastened to the spot, but the robbers had fled. They got nothing for their trouble except the small change found in the drawers of the desk.

About the same time, an entrance was effected into a small grocery and liquor store kept by James Donnell, at the corner of Swanson and Meade alley. The thieves entered through the front door by means of false keys. They carried off one or two hundred dollars' worth of tobacco and cigars. Both of these robberies were committed about the time when the officers on duty were being relieved.

HANDSOME AND WELL-DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.—On Saturday evening Mr. George H. Levis, late Assistant Chief Clerk of the Post Office, was the recipient of a handsome testimonial from his late associates in the Post Office. The present consisted of a splendid service of silver, which was tendered him, on behalf of the donors, by Postmaster Walborn, at the residence of Mr. Levis. A number of gentlemen were present, and the occasion was an interesting one. The plate is the best of its kind, comprising thirteen pieces, including two salvers. The inscription is:—"Presented to George H. Levis by his fellow clerks of the Philadelphia Post Office, as a testimonial of their respect and remembrance of the past, and the many pleasing associations connected with him, both in the friendly and business relations of life." Mr. Levis has been for over three years in the Post Office, during which time he has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people."

THE NEW SHERIFF AND HIS APPOINTMENTS.—HENRY C. HOWELL, Esq., the newly elected Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia, enters upon the duties of his office to-day, and has made he following appointments:—

Solicitor—Charles Gilpin, Esq.
Chief Deputy—Enoch Taylor.
Execution Clerk—William R. Leeds.
Appearance Clerk—Morris S. Parker.
Deputies—First District—James Bain, Jr., John W. Winter.
Second District—Isaac M. Ashton, William Andress.
Third District—Samuel Daniels, Samuel Scheide.
Fourth District—Henry J. McIntire, James J. Allison.
Fifth District—John N. Hagey, Joseph S. Allen.
Auctioneer—Thomas Birch.
Keeper of Debtors' Department—Samuel S. Money.
Messenger—Joseph Ribolet.
Prison Van—Joseph Watt.
Court Deputy—Joseph C. Smith, Jr.

HEARING BEFORE RECORDER ENUE.—On Saturday afternoon a man named WILSON had a hearing before Recorder ENUE, on suspicion of swindling a soldier named JOHN S. CLEAVLAND out of $200, while in the Continental Hotel, on the night previous to the Presidential election. Detective SMITH arrested the alleged swindler and he was held by the Recorder for a further hearing this afternoon. The soldier represented himself as having just come from City Point and was on his way east to spend a few days with his family. He is requested to be present at the hearing to-day.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR SOLDIERS.—On Saturday the employees of the United States Mint held a meeting for the purpose of getting up a Christmas dinner for the inmates of the Cavalry Hospital, under Surgeon HARNED, stationed at the front.

Mr. JOHN G. BUTLER, Chief Coiner, assisted by Mr. JAMES POLLOCK, Director, R. G. SIMPSON, POULSON and others, have taken the matter in hand, and no doubt success will attend them.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—This morning John Dougherty was before Alderman Swift, charged with robbing a man of $40 and a gold watch. The theft was committed at a low den in Duponceau street.

TAX BILL SIGNED.—The Mayor has signed the ordinance fixing the tax rate for 1865 at $2·50 on the $100.

ENTERED ON HIS DUTIES.—This morning Henry C. Howell, the new Sheriff elect, entered on his duties.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, December 5.

There is a better feeling in the Stock Market this morning, and prices are steady. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue very firm and in good demand, with large sales of 5-20s to notice at 107@107¼, an advance of ¼; 113½ was bid for 6s of 1881.

Railroad shares are rather firmer, but the transactions are limited. Reading sold at 68@68 1-16; Camden and Amboy at 152; Pennsylvania Railroad at 67½; and Minehill at 59¾; 44¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 79¾ for Lehigh Valley; 50 for Elmira preferred; 16½ for Catawissa common, 37 for preferred; and 30 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is little or nothing doing, and there is no material change to notice in prices. 55 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; and 15½ for Arch street; 69 was asked for Second and Third; 48 for Tenth and Eleventh; 35 for Spruce and Pine; and 50 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Canal shares continue dull, and there is very little doing, but prices are rather better, with sales of Delaware Division at 33½, an advance of ½; 32½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, an advance of ½, 38½ for preferred, an advance of ½; and 73 for Lehigh Navigation.

Bank shares are without change. 50 was bid for Commercial; 70 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 88 for Kensington; 42 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 56½ for City; 47½ for Commonwealth; and 52½ for Union; 185 was asked for North America Bank; 160 for Philadelphia; and 70 for Farmers' and Mechanics' (old stock).

Coal Oil shares are more active, but prices continue unsettled, with sales of Philadelphia and Oil Creek at 1⅝; Great Basin at 3⅛; Big Tank at 2⅝; Densmore at 8; Walnut Island at 3⅝; Story Farm at 2⅞; Bruner at 2¼; and Dalzell at 9⅜; 35 was bid for Maple Shade; 4 for Perry; and 4 for Egbert.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Commonwealth Oil Company, located in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania; capital stock of $200,000, with a reserved capital of $15,000, for working purposes.

Money continues easy, and there is very little doing. Loans on call are freely offered at 5@6 ℔ cent. per annum. Prime paper continues scarce, and is quoted at 7½@9 ℔ cent.

Gold is active this morning, and prices are rather higher. Opening at 228; fell off and sold at 226½ at 10 o'clock; rallied and sold at 227¾ at 11; 229 at 12; and 229¼ at 1 P. M. Market steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 5.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Walnut Is...b5	3¾	100 sh Dunkard......	1.31
100 sh do.........c	3⅝	200 sh do.....s5wn	1.31
200 sh do.........	3¾	500 sh Upper Econ..	1 1-16
600 sh do.........	3⅝	200 sh Venango Oil...	1
100 sh do.......b5	3⅝	1000 sh Organic Oil.b10	1⅝
100 sh do.........	3½	1000 sh do......b30	1.31
600 sh Noble & Del...	10	200 sh Corn Planter b5	6⅝
200 sh Read. R. R....c	68¾	100 sh do........b6	6½
100 sh do.........	67⅞	200 sh Curtin Oil.....	15
500 sh do.........	67¾	200 sh Densmore.....	8

FIRST BOARD.

$1900 U S 5-20s........	107	100 sh Reading R.....	68
$7700 do.........b5	107	1500 sh do.......	68 1-16
$15000 do.........	107¼	100 sh do....s30	68 1-16
$5200 do.........b5	107⅛	12 sh Cam & Am....	152
$16000 do.........	106⅞	2300 Walnut Island...	3⅝
$10000 do.........s5	107¼	100 sh Story Farm...	2⅞
1400 sh Ph & Oil Ck...	1⅝	20 sh Penna RR.....	67½
100 sh Great Basin....	3⅛	900 sh Bruner.....	2¼
500 sh Big Tank.....b5	2⅝	100 sh N. Y. & M..b30	[illegible]
100 sh Densmore.....	8	6000 sh Lehigh Val....	100⅛
15 sh Hazleton C..s5	75	100 sh Dalzell Oil.....	9⅜
200 sh Gr. Mount.....	4½	100 sh Gr & Coates 7s.	99¼
50 sh Del Div	33½		

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M..........228 12 M..............229
10 A. M..........226½ 1 P. M............229¼
11 A. M..........227¾

Market steady and active.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co., No. 55 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold..................	228½	229½
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s.......	218	220
Dimes and Half Dimes...........	212	215
Penn. Currency................	⅛ dis.	4-10 dis.
New York Exchange.............	1-20	par.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold..................	228	230
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s.......	218	..
Dimes and Half Dimes...........	213	..
Spanish Quarters	213	..
Penn. Currency................	⅛ dis.	½ dis.
New York Exchange.............	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal.......	7¾	8	Howe's Eddy Oil..	1⅜	2
Big Mountain Coal	5	5¼	Irving Oil.........	7⅝	10
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	12	14	Pope Farm Oil...	1	1⅛
Green Mt. Coal...	..	4½	Densmore........	..	8
N Carbondale.....	2	3	Dalzell Oil.......	..	9¼
Feeder Dam Coal..	¾	1	McElheny.........	5¾	5⅞
Clinton Coal.......	1½	1⅝	Roberts Oil.......	1⅜	2
Butler Coal......	..	12	Olmstead.........	2⅛	2¼
Diamond Coal.....	..	20	Mouie & Delamater	..	10
Swatara..........	..	10	Hibbard..........	2⅜	2½
Monocacy Iron...	10½	10¾	Story Farm.......	..	2⅞
Penn Mining......	21½	22	Bruner...........	..	2⅜
Connecticut.......	..	⅝	Petroleum Centre.	3⅝	4
Keystone Zinc....	1½	2	Egbert...........	4	4½
Excelsior Oil......	1.69	1¾	Hoge Island.......	⅝	1¼
Big Tank.........	..	2⅝	Curtin............	..	15
Continental.......	3	3¼	Phila & Oil Creek	..	1⅝
Farrell...........	..	2	Bull Creek........	4	4½
Oil Creek.........	7½	8	Germania.........	1	1⅛
Maple Shade Oil.	35	39½	Corn Planter.....	..	6⅝
McClintock Oil....	5¾	5⅞	Briggs............	4½	..
Pennsylvania Pet.	2	3	Rock Oil..........	4½	5
Perry Oil.........	4½	4¾	Tarr Farm........	2⅜	3
Mineral Oil.......	2⅝	3	Globe Farm.......	1	1⅛
Keystone Oil......	2	2⅛	Schuyl Oil Creek..	..	2⅞
Venango Oil......	..	1	Upper Economy..	..	1 1-16
Union Petroleum..	2 1-16	2⅛	Walnut Island....	..	3⅝
Beacon Oil........	1	1⅛	Eldorado.........	2⅜	2⅝
Seneca Oil........	7	8	St. Nicholas......	4	4½
Organic Oil.......	..	1.31	Dunkard.........	..	1.31
Franklin Oil.......	¾	1⅛			

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig A. Horta, Leland, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Wm B. Thomas, Winsmore, Hilton Head, United States Quartermaster.
Schr Nevada, Mann, Boston, Twells & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship John Gibson, Bowen, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. J. Taylor & Co.

Brig Hunter (Br.), Faulkner, 27 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood, coffee, &c., to D. N. Wetzlar—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Brig Timothy Field, Patterson, 10 days from Bermuda, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Ella Reed, Turo, 9 days from Havana, with molasses, &c., to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Brig Elizabeth, Libby, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Brig Koret, Ellicott, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Fannie, Lunt, 10 days from Pensacola, in ballast to Curtis & Knight.

Schr Electric Light, Wallace, 10 days from Portland, with plaster to Crowell & Collins.

Schr B. W. Pratt, Kendrick, 4 days from Gloucester, in ballast to captain.

Schr Ettie Hall, Fleming, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Frankford, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

ning Telegraph

Y, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

ST FROM THE SOUTH

chmond Papers of Friday—Startling Reports about Sherman—He is Nearing The Coast—Grand Cavalry Combat on the Savannah—Reported Rebel Victory—The Enemy Captures Kilpatrick's Chapeau—It is to be Laid in Lavender—Our Forces Retire to Millen—Foster's Advance Engaged—A Battle at Grahamsville, S. C.—The Rebels Claim a Success—Sherman's March Described—Houses, Barns, Cribs, etc., Destroyed—Negroes and Stock Run Off—The Whole Country Devastated—Official Despatch from Beauregard—What General Hood is Doing.

Affairs About Richmond.

From the Dispatch.

The report that GRANT was crossing troops to the north side of the James River was repeated yesterday, but we believe it to have been without any foundation. We think it far more likely that any movement which he will take advantage of this fine spell of weather will be on his left and not on his right.

There has been no more fighting on General PICKETT's lines.

The shelling of Dutch Gap still continues. It was reported some days ago that from Howlett's Battery a steamer could be seen in BUTLER's Canal.

The *Sentinel* says that below Richmond quiet still prevails this side of the James, though there is a repetition of the report of the movement of troops towards our left. Mr. GRANT will find our troops on the alert and prepared to receive him. There was the usual shelling at Dutch Gap on the 25th. A shell from one of our batteries struck a steam dredge squarely amidships, and sunk it instantly in the water ten or fifteen feet deep. This dredging machine had just been repaired, and is the only one the enemy has in the river. It will delay the completion of the canal.

South Side.

There was some skirmishing on the right on Wednesday, but it did not amount to much.

GRANT has ordered all citizens within five miles of his rear lines to move away under penalty of imprisonment and loss of property. This is a most cruel order, driving from their homes at this inclement season of the year women and children and other non-combatants. The laws of humanity, of civilized nations, and of God, are all set at defiance and daily violated by the military authorities of the United States.

There was heavy artillery and musketry firing in front of Petersburg, commencing at twelve o'clock at night, on Wednesday, and continued to one P. M. yesterday. We could not learn the result.

Despatch from the Valley

The two armies are quiet, with the exception of the cavalry, who are constantly on the alert. Last Monday the Yankee cavalry made a forward movement, but fell in with a portion of our infantry, who saluted them with an effective volley, whereupon they did not wait for further battle, but fled precipitately.

Two young ladies of Winchester, Miss BREEDEN and Miss SHERRERD, were lately sent out of the lines by SHERIDAN, and have arrived in Richmond. Dr. BOYD, Messrs. WILLIAMS, CONRAD, BELL, and others, who were sent North a short time since, are at Fort McHenry. They are as well as could be cooped up under the circumstances, as their place of confinement is an old stable loft, a most infernal hole, where the greatest exertions and caution are necessary to keep clear of disease, filth and vermin, and where they are daily annoyed with a call of roll by a Jew sergeant and the presentation of a detestable oath.

The railroad from Harper's Ferry is finished to within a few miles of Winchester, and SHERIDAN threatens to arrest all Confederate citizens on the line of the road, and in the neighboring counties, and hold them prisoners during the war, and burn their property if MOSBY attacks trains on the road.

The Naval Officers Captured.

The Yankee naval officers captured on the Rappahannock are Captain SHULTZ and clerk, of the Yankee steamer *Yankee*. They were captured a few days ago by Captain L. D. ROANE and a squad of the Reserves. Captain ROANE is one of the most gallant officers in the Confederate service. In all the battles around Richmond, as Lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth Virginia Infantry, he bore a conspicuous part, and in the fights which followed he was ever at his post bravely doing his duty. In the bloody battle of Chancellorsville he was reported mortally wounded, but fortunately recovered, though he now carries on his person, as a Yankee memento, a Minie ball. Being retired by the military board, he promptly took service in the Reserves, and we have already an earnest of the vigilance which we may expect of him.

Tennessee.

Editorial From the Richmond Sentinel.

The news from Tennessee, through United States papers, is of further retrograde movements without a fight on the part of the Federal General. This means, of course, a further advance of the army of General HOOD. By previous reports General FORREST was upon the flank. The movements next day tell the result:—THOMAS fell back from Columbia to Franklin, twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours. Rapidity of movement is a compliment to his celerity and an evidence of fright which hurried him on.

It was appropriately celebrated in New York by a rise in gold. Franklin, at or near which point we are to suppose that HOOD has arrived, is only nineteen miles by rail from Nashville. Another flanker by FORREST will send THOMAS behind the fortifications of the latter city. What may be HOOD's further movements we can only conjecture, as can the enemy.

It would be a small thing for FORREST to do to swing around Nashville, and cut its Northern communications. HOOD has probably but to place that city in his rear to frighten THOMAS out of it. It would seem very clear that HOOD has already accomplished enough to restore almost the whole of Tennessee to our side of the military lines. He has but to march to East Tennessee to regain complete possession there without a loss. Lost by the treachery of our commander at Cumberland Gap, it may soon be ours again.

Isolated, cut off, and unsupported, Chattanooga would then become utterly untenable by the enemy. This would restore our line of railway through Knoxville and Chattanooga to the southwest. The campaign would, indeed, be glorious, that should be attended with such advantages to our cause, and yet its consummation seems within our grasp. It may be that HOOD is striving for still more; it may be that Nashville is to be regained, and that the feet of his soldiers will press the soil of Kentucky, too, ere [illegible].

We cherish large hopes from his enterprise, but trust that what is now in our grasp will not be too much imperilled in the effort at more. If it shall please heaven to favor us with the success which it now seems reasonable to expect in Tennessee, it will be an overwhelming rebuke of braggart SHERMAN, and a hundred fold compensation for the pigs he may steal and corn cribs he may burn while running the gauntlet in Georgia.

A Raid by East Tennessee Traitors.

From the Raleigh Progress.

We learn that some East Tennessee tories made a raid upon Bakersville, and the surrounding country in Yancey, on Sunday the 20th inst. JACKSON STEWART, on our part, was killed, having seven balls shot through him, and sixteen of our militiamen were captured. Mr. ROBERT PENLAND was badly abused and beaten by the raiders, and a good deal of property was destroyed or carried off.

From the Richmond Despatch.

From North Alabama.

The following official despatch was received yesterday:—MACON, November 27th, 1864.—To General COOPER:—General RODDY reports from Corinth on the 26th instant, that the enemy evacuated Decatur, burning his large storehouse, filled with provisions and ammunition, harness and pack saddles. Fifteen pontoon boats were secured by Colonel WIND, who pressed the enemy closely.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Despatch from the Trans-Mississippi.

Late accounts from General PRICE's army state that he is on the Kansas line with a large army, and the Yankees fear hostile demonstrations in the vicinity of Little Rock, which may not be unfounded, as General PRICE is within striking distance of that place, and in addition, other forces are in such position as will allow them to co-operate.

From the Chesterfield Peninsula

We hear mentioned the appearance of negro pickets in front of our newly acquired lines above Howlett's. General HUNTER's men did not relish the idea of confronting the sable soldiers, and accordingly, with the General's permission no doubt, the sharp-shooters opened fire on the darkies on Monday, and picked off a number of them. The fire was returned by the enemy, and skirmishing was kept up at intervals until this morning, when the reappearance of white pickets belonging to the Eighteenth Corps caused HUNTER's men to discontinue their target practice.

Two soldiers of the Eighteenth Virginia Regiment were killed by the explosion of a shell. Up to a late hour yesterday evening all was quiet along the Chesterfield picket line.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH.

From the Richmond Whig.

Despatch from Georgia.

A cavalry fight, in which we were victorious, took place in East Georgia on Tuesday. The Yankee cavalry, under KILPATRICK, were attempting to cross the Savannah River, when they were attacked by WHEELER, and, after an obstinate fight, driven back in the direction of Millen, where SHERMAN has his head-quarters, losing very heavily. KILPATRICK himself was at one time so closely pressed as to lose his hat, which was recovered by one of our troopers. This trophy should be laid up in lavender, with POPE's coat, WASHBURNE's pantaloons and DAHLGREN's wooden leg.

Latest from Sherman.

SHERMAN's main army is moving towards the coast, and a battle is expected soon.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The War Department has allowed the fact to leak out that a cavalry fight has taken place somewhere in Georgia, probably in the vicinity of Millen, resulting in the defeat of the enemy and capture of Gen. KILPATRICK's hat. This is all the information vouchsafed in official circles, but outsiders, who seem to have access to State secrets, intimate to their less fortunate acquaintances that the fight referred to was something more than a slight skirmish, though scarcely to be rated as a battle. They state further that our loss was about seventy killed, wounded and missing, whilst that of the enemy is reported to have been much greater.

We have stated everything that has been developed relative to this affair, and we hope that the enemy will neither derive information nor comfort from this narration. We will add, however, that the news of the New York *Herald*, published yesterday, to the effect that SHERMAN's advance had reached Millen, is certainly untrue. None of the enemy's cavalry had reached Millen yesterday evening. Perhaps the fight above alluded to, and loss of Gen. KILPATRICK's hat has had something to do with the delay. We have already intimated our belief that GRANT had sent forces to Port Royal, with the intention to march up into the country and relieve SHERMAN from his embarrassments. We are now nearly certain that this advance has been attempted, and that it has resulted in a complete failure.

Details will first be heard from the enemy's journals; in the meantime there is still much reason for us to hope that the last word has not been said in Georgia on the question whether SHERMAN shall reach the coast or not. We are satisfied that it will be difficult if not impossible for him to reach Beaufort or Savannah, and suppose now that he will aim at some point more to the southward.

Further from Georgia.

We await with solicitude, and yet with cheering anticipation, for further tidings from Georgia. Georgia papers of the 27th contain some facts about the raid through that State. *Seven hundred prisoners have been received at Augusta*, who were captured while foraging for SHERMAN's army.

Escape of the Georgia Legislators.

The following is an extract from a letter in the Augusta *Chronicle*, from a writer who fled with the Legislature from Milledgeville. It shows how the country is being devastated along the route of the invading army.

Leaving our baggage we took a hasty dinner, determined to keep the road to Madison until our pickets should notify us of the approach of the Yankees. About three o'clock a scout came dashing down the road at galloping speed, crying, "to the woods! to the woods!" and we wooded. Waiting several hours in the rain, under a rail pen improvised for the occasion, we determined to go out on the road and see what was going on. We had not traveled a hundred yards before a party of cerulean-clad equestrians came dashing up, and in a very polite and insinuating manner briefly requested us to halt.

The request was accompanied with the most significant cocking of carbines and pistols, which, brought to a horizontal altitude in one's front, are very persuasive, especially to an unarmed civilian, and we halted. After a brief and hurried talk, in which we were questioned very closely about the country and troops in the vicinity, &c., they drove on.

We gathered from their actions that they were the advance guard of a force from Madison, and were expecting to meet another force from Monticello at the fork near by. Apprehending that our overcoats and small residue of cash and other personal effects would not be safe in the motley crew composing the Yankee army, we resolved to keep the woods until they should pass. We therefore returned to our pen and stayed until morning. We then proceeded through the woods within hearing distance of the road.

Late on Sunday their main column commenced passing, and we found it very difficult to avoid them. They swarmed through the fields, shooting cattle and plundering indiscriminately, until late in the night. We had more dread of being shot as bushwhackers than we had of being plundered, and probably should have kept the road, but we now had no choice but to avoid them, if possible. Their wagons were rumbling along the Monticello road on our left, and on the Madison road on our right.

While they remained in the country between we could hear them talk and hear their caps explode as they passed within a few feet of us. The night was intensely cold and dark, save when the distant gleam of a burning house lighted up the horizon. Their main columns were passing from about two o'clock on Sunday afternoon until about nine o'clock at night. Next day they were passing during the morning, and we continued in the woods. This was our third day out, during which time it had rained continually, and we had subsisted on parched corn.

On Tuesday morning we determined to take the road and push on. Going to CREDEL's place, we found his fine house in ashes, and his gin house burned, and every horse and mule gone. In his lot were about one hundred horses lying dead. They looked like good stock, and were evidently killed to deprive planters of them. A number of CREDEL's negroes were gone. Proceeding on, we found every plantation on the road similarly devastated, except that no other dwelling houses were burned, until we reached the fine farm of the Hon. JOSHUA HILL.

This is a perfect wreck. A large gin-house, full of cotton, corn cribs and dwellings, all smouldering ruins. His loss was greater than that of any planter in this section. Besides cotton, several thousand bushels of corn and potatoes, several hundred bushels of wheat, and much other valuable property, with every horse and mule, and many negroes, are gone. No farm on the road to this place, and as far as we can hear, towards Atlanta, escaped these brutal savages.

The country below here to the Oconee River roads was strewn with the debris of their progress, dead horses, cows, sheep, hogs, chickens, corn, wheat, cotton, books, paper, broken vehicles, coffee mills, and fragments of nearly every species of property that adorned the beautiful farms of this country, strew the wayside as monuments of the meanness, rapacity and hypocrisy of the people who boast that they are not robbers, and do not interfere with private property.

In Madison they burned the depot and one or two old warehouses, with the jail and market house. They gutted every store and plundered more or less on every lot. They fired the drug store and several other houses, and their officers, with a show of magnanimity, aided to put out the flames. Many families have not a pound of meal or flour. Many negroes were enticed away from homes of comfort to share the uncertain fortunes of a winter march to the coast, and then freedom to starve. Families of wealth have not a house servant left, and those who were most trusted were often the first to leave.

There was no provocation for any of these acts, for everybody treated them civilly, and offered them all they wanted to eat. Their excuse is that they cannot control their men. Many of them, including their officers, behaved civilly, and my humble domicile escaped any serious depredations. Those citizens who remained at home and watched their premises, lost little save horses, food and stock. Those who, from any cause, chanced to be away, lost all.

A lady on the Eatonton Road, whose father is in the army, feeling afraid to stay at home, went to the house of a neighbor, and on returning found every plate broken, every knife and fork and spoon gone, and her own clothes stripped to shreds and scattered about the lot.

From the Central Railroad and Vicinity.

From the Augusta Sentinel.

EMERY's destruction at Milledgeville is said to embrace the State House, Executive Mansion, Penitentiary and depot and other buildings. The report that the asylum was destroyed is contradicted. The rumors in town that SHERMAN captured a lot of ammunition at Milledgeville is incorrect; all ordnance stores were removed. The car-loads of powder passed through this city on Friday, on the way to Columbia, S. C. It is rumored that our cavalry are busy in destroying farms, cribs, and anything that may be of use to SHERMAN, in front of his main army on the Ocmulgee River.

Enemy Badly Whipped at Grahamsville, S.C.

From the Richmond Whig.

A mail despatch was received last night, which stated that our forces had engaged and routed the Yankees at Grahamsville, S. C., driving them five miles. The Yankees left their dead on the field. Grahamsville is on the road from Savannah to Charleston, about thirty miles northeast from Savannah. The party beaten are evidently troops sent up from Port Royal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BEACON OIL Company, Second story, No. 25 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 25, 1864.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Beacon Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, December 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting business necessary to the interest of the Company.

JOHN C. McCLINTOCK, Secretary.
11-25-10t

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November 29, 1864.

NOTICE.—Medical officers of not less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the United States Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon-General, without delay.

J. W. BARNES, Surgeon-General.
12-1 St&th6t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the MINGO OIL COMPANY, No. 521 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20.
PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) per cent on the capital stock, payable at their office on and after the 10th instant, free of State taxes.

The books will be closed for transfer on the 5th instant at 3 P. M., and be opened on the 10th.

12-1-9t P. W. WILTBANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.—Re-enlisted Veterans, who did not receive any Ward Bounty, are entitled to a City Bounty of Twenty-five Dollars. The Commissioners appointed to examine claims for the above bounty of twenty-five dollars will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street. Persons entitled to this Bounty are requested to apply at this Office.

COMMITTEE.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman. JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD, GEO. W. SIMONS.
EDWIN GREBLE. 11-25-18t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company Office, 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Thursday, December 15, and reopened on Tuesday, January 10, 1865.

A dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Common and Preferred Stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared, payable in Common Stock, on the 31st of December next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New York Books will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

12-1-115 S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-18-112-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia, November 9, 1864.

INCORPORATED 1835.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Premiums received from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1864,		
On Marine and Inland Risks.....	$424,047 90	
On Fire Risks.....	138,657 18	$562,705 00
Premiums on Policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1863.....		234,472 42
		$797,177 50
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864:—		
On Marine and Inland Risks....	$416,264 73	
On Fire Risks....	120,556 75	$536,821 48
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.....		75,522 66
		$612,344 14
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....	$214,291 82	
Fire Losses.....	9,085 82	
Return Premiums.....	29,204 98	
Reinsurances.....	42,649 28	
Agency Charges.....	19,064 94	
Advertising, Printing, &c.....	3,680 13	
*Taxes—United States Tax on Premiums, Policies, Stamps, &c.....	11,586 27	
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c.....	14,089 00	
		384,061 28
		$228,282 86

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1864.

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent Loan, 1871	$100,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan, 1881	148,215 00
75,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan, 5-20s	75,562 50
100,000	State of Pennsylvania, Five Per Cent Loan	94,665 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania, Six Per Cent Loan	55,840 00
130,050	City of Philadelphia, Six Per Cent Loan	122,820 37
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent Bonds	22,000 00
50,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent Bonds	53,250 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	*15,300 00
6,500	130 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	9,100 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,550 00
50,000	United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness	48,425 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	12,000 00
128,700	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured	128,700 00
$868,250	Par. Cost, $842,100 50. Market Value	$857,677 87
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurance made	119,339 42
	Balances due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	28,795 24
	Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4265 00. Estimated Value	2,220 00
	Cash on deposit with U.S. Government, subject to ten days' call $100,000 00	
	Cash in Banks 58,154 92	
	Cash in Drawer 537 55	
		158,692 47
		$1,201,684 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock, and SIX per cent interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company for the year 1860 be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Peniston,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg.
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, do
Robert Burton.	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11-11-1m

THE OFFICE OF THE BLACK Heath Coal Company has been moved to No. 302 WALNUT street. 12-3-3t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street.
DECEMBER 1, 1864.
NOTICE.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY, December 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets, admitting members only, can be had on application to Mr. Clement B. Wipple, Assistant Secretary.

12-2-12t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNsylvania, No. 310 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (twenty cents per share), free of State tax, payable on and after Monday, the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will close on Tuesday, December 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 13th.

JOHN F. GRAFF, Secretary and Treasurer.
12-3-7t

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the

Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do

To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.

WILLIAM FENNELL, Cashier.
12-2-1m

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—BOOKS closed Monday. Reserve list only open for a few days. To enter names on it, address or apply to

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, FOURTH and WALNUT Streets,
Or E. BORDA, No. 327 WALNUT Street.
12-1-6t

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR, Merchant Tailor,
10 3 2m No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HEADQUARTERS,
BROAD AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,
November 28, 1864.

The BOARD OF ENROLMENT of the FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (comprising the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth Wards) hereby give notice that they are now engaged in revising and correcting the Enrolment Lists of each of the Wards in their District, and in this labor they invite the co-operation and assistance of all good citizens, by giving such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

Any person may appear before the Board, and have any name stricken from the list, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board, that the person named is not properly enrolled on account of—

1st. Alienage.
2d. Non-residence.
3d. Over age.
4th. Permanent physical disability of such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrolment under the law and regulations.
5th. Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged.

The names of all persons liable to military duty taking up their residence in a Sub-district (Ward), as well as all in the Sub-district who from time to time become liable, must be added to the Enrolment Lists; and the names of persons who may have enlisted in the military or naval service, or who remove permanently from it or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off.

It is for the interest of every citizen to have stricken from the lists all names improperly enrolled, because an excess of names increases the quota called for from such sub-district; and it is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given sub-district to place upon the lists all persons in the sub-district liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from, the less the chance that any particular individual will be drawn.

The Board of Enrolment call especial public attention to the following:—

"If a person, with intent to prevent the draft, *refuses to give his true name* when lawfully requested so to do by an officer whose legal duty it is to ascertain and enroll it, it is an *obstruction* of that officer in the performance of one of his duties in relation to the draft. So, also, of the *giving of false names* with the same illegal intent, and *the offender will, in either case, be subject to summary arrest* by the provost marshal."—*Paragraph 28, Revised Regulations.*

D. M. LANE, Captain and Provost Marshal,
President of the Board of Enrolment,
11-29-6t Fourth District.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, on the 14th instant, voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

11-23 wfm 1m J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section Two of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor, by the laws of the United States.

J. WEIGAND, Jr.,
11-23-wfm 1m Cashier.

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th Section of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that "THE CONSOLIDATION BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfaction to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th Section of the said Act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st Section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG,
November 29, 1864. 12-2-18t

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States, passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the

"CITY BANK OF PHILADELPHIA"

has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States.

I do therefore cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act; and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG,
29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, of the City of Philadelphia, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

CHARLES E. CLARK'S

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

AT No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET,

11-23t PHILADELPHIA.

2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SEAMless Bags, in store and for sale by
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
12-2-1m* No. 113 N. FRONT Street.

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at
No. 232 CARTER Street,
11-22 GEORGE PLOWMAN.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
Sewing Machines.
No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-8m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.
GOULD & CO.'S,
Union Furniture Depots,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET, and
11-15wfmt1 S. E. Cor SECOND AND RACE STS.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the lat great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
One bottle of "Muscatel,"
One bottle of "Port,"
One bottle of "Angelica,"
One bottle of "Sherry,"
One bottle of "Hock,"
One bottle of "Grape Brandy,"
will be forwarded to any part of the country on receipt of seven dollars.
Country physicians, druggists, and families will please notice, and direct all orders to
"CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
"No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street,
11-28-mslm above Chesnut, Philadelphia."

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
HOCK WINE, from California Vineyards, equal to the famous Rhine.
PORT WINE, from California Vineyards, now used and prescribed by our leading physicians.
ANGELICA WINE, from California Vineyards, a highly popular brand.
MUSCATEL WINE, from California Vineyards, acceptable to children and the aged.
SHERRY WINE, from California Vineyards, of peculiar value to females in delicate health.
GRAPE BRANDY, from California Vineyards, used by invalids with the most beneficial results.
CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY, No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street, above Chesnut. 11-28-mslm

LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.
LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.
LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.
A small invoice of this favorite brand at the CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY, No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street, above Chesnut. 11-28-mslm

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owners of premises hereinafter described, that writs of *scire facias* upon the following Claims for Paving, against said premises, will be issued after three months from this date, unless said claims are paid.

LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Attorney for Claimant,
No. 212 S. SIXTH Street.

City to use of E. Buckley vs. Andrew McNeely, owner, &c. C. P. June Term, 1861: No. 2. Lot and frame stable on northeast side of Abigail street, 20 feet southeast of Amber street, Sixteenth Ward, containing 18 feet front, and 50 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $19.50 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864: No. 3. Lot and three story brick dwelling on southwest side of Abigail street, and northwest side of Emma street, 70 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $43.20 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864: No. 4. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on southeast side of Amber street and southwest side of Abigail street, 70 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $43.20, for paving.

Same vs. John T. Jones, owner, &c. C. P. September Term, 1863: No 59. Lot of ground and brick building, situate on northwesterly corner of Girard avenue and Morton street, Eighteenth Ward, 18 feet on Girard avenue, 87 feet deep. Claim $93.16, for paving.

Same vs. same. D. C. September Term, 1864: No. 4. Lot and cellar walls northwest side of Girard avenue, beginning at 101 feet southwest from Norris street, Eighteenth Ward, thence northwest parallel with Morton street 60 feet 9 inches to a point, thence east 42 feet 5¾ inches to a point, thence northeast 40 feet 7½ inches to Norris street, thence southeast along Norris street 65 feet to Girard avenue, thence southwesterly along Girard avenue 101 feet to place of beginning. 10-22-mlt

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"

is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12 2 4w

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND
OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL..............................$500,000.
100,000 SHARES......................$5 Each.
Subscription Price........................$2.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No. 314 MARKET St, Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 15 barrels per day, and increasing.
No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 300 barrels of oil per day.
No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 510 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.
No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front, all good boring territory.
No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.
No. 6. Eight and a half acres in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediately surrounding this property are fine producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.
Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 11-26-13t

COAL OIL,
AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,
can be supplied at lowest cash prices with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c.
A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Certificates of S
W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer,
11-26-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA
SKATE DEPOT.
LESLEY & CO.,
No. 607 MARKET STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Snaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.
A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of
STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.
Lovatt's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12 5-6w
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LADIES',
GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
PARLOR AND ICE SKATES.
J. B. SHANNON,
11-23wsmlm No. 1009 MARKET STREET.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES
FOR
LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,
11-23-1m No. 919 MARKET STREET.

1864. FALL 1864
GLENN ECHO MILLS
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-tf OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.
THE "GREAT FAMILY ECONOMIZER."
IT IS THE
BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE WRINGE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
IT IS THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE MADE.
It is the only Wringer with the
PATENT COG WHEEL REGULATOR
For turning both rolls together, which positively preven the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft, a Wringers without
COG WHEELS
Will do, no matter how strongly it may be asserted to t contrary.
It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog Wheels gi it a power which renders it a most EXCELLEN WASHER, as testified to by thousands who have it in u It saves time, labor, clothes, and money. It will pay f itself in the SAVING OF CLOTHING ALONE every s months.
EIGHT SIZES.—The usual Family Sizes are No. 1, N 1½, and No. 2. These have
COG WHEELS,
And are warranted in every particular.
Nos. 2½ and 3 are not warranted or recommended, ha ing so small rolls that Cogs cannot be used, although th are of the same size and price as those sold by other make
E. L. BURNHAM,
No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia,
11-26-mwslm Manufacturers' Agent for East Penna.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Ra Above Eighth street.
Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly tended to with despatch. 12-3-1m

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER A Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to. 11-

LOST.—A ROLL OF PEN-AND-INK DRA ings with subscriber's name and address thereon, co ered with brown tissue paper. A suitable reward will paid for their return. I. E. WALRAVEN,
12-2-3t Masonic Hall, No. 719 CHESNUT Stre

LOST.—OCTOBER 11, 1864, CERTIFICA No. 1343, dated April 22, 1864, for 100 share Mountain Improvement Company, to
11-22-mfiw* WILLIAM HART CA

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

A STARTLING ESSAY ON OIL.

Hamilton County a Great Oil Region—Incontestible Geological Facts in Proof Thereof—Truth Stranger than Fiction—Hitherto Worthless Farms Realizing Fabulous Prices.

BY SQUINT.

Ever since the first greasy tidings reached us from the Pennsylvania oil regions, I have been impressed with the belief that Hamilton county contained as much grease as any section of country of her inches on the American continent. And when I say grease, I don't mean wagon-grease, and soap-grease, and hog's-grease, nor anything of that sort, but oil—coal oil. And what impressed me with this belief, do you ask? Geology—the immortal science of geology.

The first geological peculiarity that attracted my attention was the prevalance of dynamics in the general strata of the county. To be sure, dynamics don't always denote the presence of oil; but still its appearance, particularly when permeated through the general strata, is a pretty sure sign that oil is about. Then again, when pulling up some onions in my garden, a very large bunch of infusoria was exposed to view. Infuseria, like dynamics, isn't a sure sign of oil, but it's a tremendous sight surer sign than dynamics. I also noticed that the country—particularly in the region of Delhi and Colerain townships—was thoroughly impregnated with unstratified herbara. Unstratified herbara is considered such a certain indication of oil that it has frequently been used for hair oil.

After making the above discoveries, I commenced a thorough geological survey of the country in search of oil indications, which I only completed two or three days ago. This survey has thoroughly satisfied me that enough oil exists in the bowels of Hamilton county to furnish a hogshead of hair-oil to every man, woman, and child in the world, without in the least diminishing the supply. Numerous signs, besides those first mentioned by me, have attracted my attention. I find that the palæozoic class of the huronian series largely crops out in the neighborhood of our hog-pens and distilleries. Thus we find it necessary to withhold from publication the list of men drafted in the Second Ward, else they would oil their locomotive organs, and slip into Canada.

Then the mesozoic strombus purpura was everywhere apparent to the scientific eye. The mesozoic strombus purpura is a variety of the calceola. Both of these vermin indicate that, if oil is not to be found in the immediate neighborhood, it can be procured at the nearest drug store. And, from a simpler course of reasoning than any of the foregoing, we arrive at the conclusion that Hamilton county is an oil region. Look at the number of "oily" citizens here in Cincinnati. Likewise step into any well-regulated drug store, barber-shop, private family, or restaurant, and you will find oil in the greatest abundance. All kinds abound. There is castor oil, and sweet oil, and hair oil, and coal oil, and goose oil.

Oil is a good thing to grease boots with, and to eat on lettuce. I don't like it on lettuce, however. To my taste there is nothing better to eat on lettuce than a little good, sharp vinegar, with a mild sprinkling of pepper and salt. Perhaps my repugnance to oil, from a culinary stand-point, is owing to the fabulous amount that was forced down my juvenile throat by our well-meaning, but deluded, hired girl. Of course she acted under orders from headquarters. The regular dose was two tablespoonsful twelve times per day. If I should chance to sneeze before going to bed, a goose-quill, saturated with oil, was at once introduced into each nostril. There is nothing like having careful treatment when you are young!

Thus, it will be seen that Hamilton county is an oil region. Science says so; I say so. If it wasn't an oil region, why would traphon belemnites ooze out of the ground, whenever you rake up a little dirt in search of angle-worms? Traphon belemnites mean oil, and nothing else. Where you find traphon belemnites you find oil, and where you find oil you find traphon belemnites. That was Hugh Miller's experience, and it has been mine.

And what is going to be the result of this wonderful state of things? Why, it's going to make every human being in Hamilton county as rich as grease can make them. *Greece* in her palmiest days was nothing in comparison to what Hamilton county is destined to be. Paupers will be an article entirely unknown here in a short time, and the Relief Union will throw up his commission and resign in disgust. Of course I have given several of my particular friends, in different parts of the county, hints touching these oil discoveries, and they are already beginning to profit thereby. The beginning of this end is not far distant. Soon the oil borer, assisted by science, will be at work, and

> "*Grease, her knee in suppliance bent,*
> Will tremble at his power."

A couple of weeks ago, Mr. Job Dobbs, of Colerain township, planted a hogshead of oil on his farm, and in about twenty-four hours afterwards commenced boring for oil with the happiest results. Day before yesterday he sold the farm—which contained twenty acres—to a New York firm for five hundred thousand dollars. The farm, before the oil discovery, was valued at one dollar and a half per acre. Mr. Dobbs has now leased an adjoining sheep pasture, and has put down two hogsheads and one barrel of the best quality of neat's foot oil, and will commence boring again in a short time. He says there is no reason why neat's foot oil shouldn't be pumped as well as coal oil.

He has already been offered a fabulous price for his pasture, but he decided to hold on to it a spell longer. Several other enterprising farmers, in various parts of the county, are putting down oil. I would advise all such to use leaky barrels, as by so doing the oil will escape, and appear in different localities at the same time, thus greatly enhancing the value of their farms.

In Colerain township, where the first lucky boring was done, a company has been formed to prosecute the boring business with proper energy. Its officers are:—

President—Job Dobbs.
Secretary—Jacob Grist.
Bore—Squint.

Cotton is King no longer; Oil has dethroned him. Oil is now King—*King of Grease.*—*Cincinnati Times.*

The Sinks in Florida.—There are agencies working gradually but substantially to undermine the constitution of Florida, the rich southernmost peninsula of the Confederacy, more effectually than "secession." Alarmists might even hold that if the civil war should last many years longer, the ultimate fate of the devoted State will cease to be a mere political question. The most dangerous enemies of the soil of Florida are what its inhabitants call "sinks." Those absorptions of the earth, though on a small scale, are, in fact, so numerous that one may almost ask:—Is Florida slipping between the fingers of both Federals and Confederates? and will she ultimately—like those high mountains of the Andes during the earthquake of Chili in 1646—vanish entirely from the surface of the earth? All over the country I found, when in that sinking state, sinks of all sizes, forms, and ages. Some are slight, saucer-like depressions, others, still deeper, like basins, of from twenty to eighty yards across; or only uneven slopes and hollows, which would pass unnoticed were one not informed that the land just there had been "sinking" since such a time; or that an old inhabitant remembered a dead level where, now, there are various dells crowded with vegetation. Sometimes—and these are the most remarkable—the sinks are round and even, like wells, which, indeed, one might suppose them to be, so regular and perpendicular are their walls. Some of these are formed suddenly, during or after heavy rains, and are the result of one storm. They are sunk perhaps in an hour, in a night, without sign or warning, in the middle of the road, or it may be a cattle-pen. On one plantation I know of several such sinks. One is about thirty feet deep, and eight or nine across; another is twenty feet deep, and about four across the mouth. Sometimes it is not possible to distinguish the real bottom of the sink, for after the soil has been washed down to a certain distance, leaving a smooth, regular hole, jagged rocks are laid bare, and the opening to a subterranean passage, it may be, of vast length and depth, is exposed. Many accidents, as will be imagined, have occurred from the opening of these sudden cavities when persons have been traveling on dark nights, and passing, as they supposed, over an even and well-known path. Generally, however, a significant crack in the ground appears as an admonitory warning, and it is not unusual to hear a person say, in pointing to a certain spot, "There will be a sink there soon." Wonderful caves are by these means being frequently discovered, and they abound most in Western Florida.—*All the Year Round.*

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—A paper collar and cuff company has been organized in Boston, with a capital of $300,000.

—A gentleman of Dublin, named Finlster, has devoted £16,000 for the erection of a Presbyterian church in that city.

—The widow of Jasmin, the French poet, has been granted a pension of 800 francs from the French Government.

—The latest intelligence from Rome announces continued incursions of brigands. The papal authorities have sent troops in their pursuit.

—The new planet discovered by M. Tempel at Marseilles on September 30, has been named after Terpsichore.

—Some few days since, a suit was terminated in Hungary which had engaged the courts in that country for one hundred and eighty years.

—The Pontifical Government have decided to introduce the French decimal and metric systems into their mint and markets.

—The post offices of France are about to be converted into receiving-houses of deposits for the savings-banks, which exist only in the central towns of France.

—The Emperor Maximilian has written to the Emperor Napoleon, asking him to recommend him some financier capable of setting to rights the disorganized treasury of Mexico.

—By a late order of the Emperor, travelers to Russia will henceforth be permitted to take into the empire guide-books, cook-books, works of travel, and even romances; but prayer-books are still interdicted.

—A telegraph line has been opened in Asiatic Russia, from Irkutsk to Kiatcha, on the route to Pekin. By this, telegraphic information is transmitted from St. Petersburg to Pekin in four days sooner than hitherto.

—The workmen's associations in Wurtemberg have presented a petition to the Chamber of Deputies for the abolition of the law which forbids artisans to marry without first obtaining the consent of the police and of the administration.

—The Pope, at latest dates, continued to enjoy very good health, and had been availing himself of the fine weather to show himself a good deal in public, and even on foot in some of the principal streets of the city.

—A captain of the *sapeurs-pompiers*, in the city of Lyons (France), received the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the occasion of the Emperor's late visit to the south of France. His delight was so great that he was taken ill and expired shortly after.

—The Empress of the French, as patroness of the most important charities of Paris, has, through her private secretary, thanked Mr. Blanchard Jerrold for his studies of the poor of the French capital, under the title of "The Children of Lutetia." Mr. Jerrold is now studying the charities and poor-relief of Belgium and Holland.

—The latest fashionable freak noticeable on the drives of the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, probably suggested by the prevalent mania for ringlets colored red, is the rather novel phenomenon of ladies' lap-dogs similarly metamorphosed in a variety of fictitious tints. Green dogs, yellow dogs, and pugs skyblue are at present much in vogue.

—A convention has been concluded between Italy and Turkey for the establishment of telegraphic communication between the two countries. The Italian Government engages to sink a cable between Otranto, on the Napolitan coast, and Vallone, on the coast of Albania, and to keep it in repair. The Sultan, on the other hand, engages to keep the Vallone, Constantinople, and Ithail line in constant repair.

—The King of Prussia is chief of all the lodges of Freemasons in his kingdom. Of this position he has just taken advantage to transmit to the grand masters of all the lodges in Berlin and the provinces a circular exhorting all the members to remain "faithful to the king" in the political struggles of the immediate future. The grand masters are requested to read the circular to their respective lodges, and to follow it up with personal exhortations of their own of a tendency similar to that of the document itself.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.

STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.

MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11-18-tf No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

VOLCANIC OIL
AND
COAL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2500 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $4 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,
No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11-29

THE CLARK OIL AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $500,000.
100,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, FIVE DOLLARS.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.

No further assessment to be made, as 28,000 Shares have been reserved for a Working Capital.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES R. WEBB.
VICE PRESIDENT,
JAMES D. SCOTT, Philadelphia.
TREASURER,
JOHN H. GOULD, Philadelphia.
SECRETARY,
CHARLES J. DALMAS.
DIRECTORS,

JOSEPH S. CLARK,	JOHN H. GOULD,
WM. JENKS FELL,	DANIEL HENSIL,
ALFRED WILLITS,	JAMES R. WEBB,
JAMES D. SCOTT,	TUNIS P. CONWAY,

ISAAC D. GUYER.

The Certificates are now being issued. 12-5-3t

OFFICE, No. 521 CHESNUT STREET.

COTTER FARM
OIL COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES, AT $5 PER SHARE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
$2·50 PER SHARE.

Subscription Books are opened, and Subscriptions to the Capital Stock received at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,
No. 305 WALNUT STREET.

The offices of the Company, Nos. 23 and 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, S. THIRD Street, will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1864. 12-1-7t

W. D. SMITH, Treasurer,
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE HOOVER & MARSHALL OIL COMPANY.

Office, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street, below Walnut, back room, first floor.

CAPITAL, $500,000; SHARES, 50,000; PAR VALUE, $10.

The property of this Company is situated on the Allegheny river, and embraced within a distance of about two-and-a-half miles from the town of Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and upon the same side of said river.

It consists of the entire working interest (which is one-half of the Oil produced) in a Lease and Oil Well located on the well known "Hoover Farm," celebrated as among the first and most productive Oil Territories, and known as the "HOOVER & MARSHALL WELL."

The lease is for Ten Rods square, with a frontage of a like number of rods upon the River, giving room for two more wells, and has an unexpired term of twenty-seven years. There is also a first-class ten horse Engine, Tubing, Tanks, and everything necessary to carry on successful operations.

The Well (which is a flowing and pumping one) has been in operation for three years, and, carelessly handled, has produced regularly from 100 to 112 bbls. per week (including stoppage), at times *Flowing Eighteen Barrels per day*, yielding for the working interest of the Company about $30,000 annually. The Oil is superior, its lubricating qualities commanding for it $3 to $5 per barrel more than the oil from Oil Creek. This well, rightly handled and actively worked by the celebrated Patent Air Pump, leaves but little doubt of its being restored to its original production—from 40 to 50 barrels per day.

The other property of the Company consists in a valuable river tract of fifty acres in fee simple, adjoining the extreme borough line of Franklin, with a large boring surface facing the river, and also upon the creeks that run through the tract, thereby increasing boring surface, and enhancing greatly its value as oil territory. In addition to this, it has, from its contiguity to the county town of one of the most flourishing and rapidly growing towns of the State, a large surface value.

In the product of the wells of this region there has ever been a remarkable uniformity, which, with the late valuable discovery of a 70-barrel well on the island opposite the "Hoover Farm," and the discovery of large and valuable producing wells all around the Company's property (see extract below), stamps the region as one of the most valuable oil territories. The Franklin *Citizen*, in noticing the new wells recently struck, says:—

"One by Dale & Morrow, on October 12, on the Cochrane Farm, two miles below Franklin, which yielded 240 barrels at the first forty-eight hours' pumping, is considered good for 100 barrels. John Lee has also obtained a flowing well, on the Martin Farm, just above the Hoover, and nearly opposite the Cochrane, which flows over fifty barrels per day. Also, Mr. Hubbs, who owns a lease on the Smith Farm, who has been pumping four barrels per day at 468 feet deep, sunk his well 474 feet, and struck a well giving forty barrels per day. All these strikes have been within ten days, and the prospect of a number more in a short time."

Fifteen thousand shares have been set aside by the Company for the purpose of boring three more wells.

This region, with its oil wells so celebrated for their steadiness and durability, the great numbers of large flowing and pumping wells recently discovered, the superior quality of the oil as a lubricator, and the high prices always so readily obtained, with extraordinary shipping facilities, from the wells being located on the margin of the river, and only two-and-a-half miles from the railroad, unite to offer parties wishing to invest in oil territory safely, inducements of the highest character.

Books for subscription are now open at the office of the Company, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street, below Walnut.

Only a limited number of shares will be sold at $2·50 per share.

N. B.—Royalties having risen to one-half the oil, the Company expect to realize largely from leasing a portion of their tract held in fee simple.

11-30-6t T. S. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.............................$400,000
40,000 SHARES..........PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1935 Arch street, Philada.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 909 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
R. R. PORTER, M. D., Wilmington.
WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil, several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

---

THE WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $500,000.

100,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

Working Capital, $25,000.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE.

The property of the Company consists of:—

First. A tract of one hundred acres in fee simple, situated in Pleasant county, West Virginia, upon Rawson's Run, near the celebrated "Tack" wells. Upon this tract there is a new engine just arrived, with which it is intended to prosecute the development of the property with vigor. It is within one mile of Horse Neck, which is conceded to be in the heart of the oil territory, new wells being struck nearly every week. It is situated upon the great upheaval, now proven to be the best indication of oil territory in that region. Horse Neck, Burning Spring, and the oil territory in Ohio, are all upon the upheaval. It is a well-proven fact that it is necessary to strike a "fissure" in the rock in order to obtain a paying well, although in passing through the rock a show of oil may be obtained. It is this fact which makes a volcanic upheaval of importance, as it causes many fissures or breaks in the strata.

Second. Leases of 1520 acres, on Fifteen Mile Run Washington county, Ohio, as follows:—

Britton—80 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Moore—80 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-eighth the oil.
Myers—80 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Creighton—40 acres, 1½ years; Royalty, one-seventh the oil.
Krag—120 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Love—42 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Kitts—160 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Gants—160 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Covey—65 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one fifth the oil.
Heslop—300 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Cuthbert—121 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Thompson—140 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Snider—80 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one sixth the oil.
Weirich—60 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one fifth the oil.

On the Britton, Moore, Snider, Weirich, and Thompson, there are engines with wells down respectively 300 feet, 250 feet, and 200 feet.

On the Cuthbert there is a well down 200 feet, with engine on the ground.

On the Snyder lease there is a Burning Spring.

Subscription Books are open at the office of

E. L. MOSS,
12-5-3t No. 223 DOCK STREET.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Capital Stock, . . $1,000,000.

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE.

It is proposed to form this Company from the following interests:—

I. The fee simple of 1366 acres, known as the "Cotter Farm" on Big Broken-Straw creek, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one and a half miles west of Garland, Pittsfield township, Warren county, Pennsylvania. This land is situated in one of the best localities in the neighborhood. It takes in the whole of the valley for over a mile in extent, giving a frontage on the Broken-Straw creek of over two miles. It also extends northward over the bluff, and takes in a considerable portion of the Blue Eye Run, a tributary of the Broken Straw. Broken-Straw creek takes its rise from the east side of the bluff, which gives rise to the celebrated Oil creek, on the west side. It is navigable from the Cotter Farm to the Allegheny river, a distance of ten miles, and thus affords facilities for transportation by boats to Pittsburg. As mentioned before, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs directly through the property on the bank of the creek, and thus it is brought in direct communication with the great oil markets, New York and Philadelphia. The bluffs rise from 400 to 600 feet, in some places very abruptly. There is a dam built across the creek about midway on the property, giving immense water-power to one of the finest and best constructed saw mills in the country. This mill at present saws 6000 feet of lumber per day with one single upright saw.

A gang of saws could be added at a small cost, and the mill be made capable of producing a revenue to the Company at once equal to an ordinary producing well. The bluffs abound with pine, hemlock, &c., in such quantity as to keep the mill running for several years. In addition to the mill there is a very substantial and large frame house, several smaller ones, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, &c. &c.; in short, everything that an experience of a twenty years' residence taught the late owner to be necessary. The bottom land on the flat is good farming land, is cleared for the purpose, and is from 150 to 200 acres in extent.

The farm abounds with choice spots for drilling, and with facilities for the purpose, such as few other lands possess. The ravines which intersect and form breaks between and through the hills, and which are favorite localities for wells, have fine streams, which will give sufficient water power to enable it immediately to commence sinking several wells, thus saving the expense and delay in obtaining engines. A derrick can be built near the saw mill and gearing attached, thus making the mill to answer a double purpose. The "shows" of oil are equal, and in many places superior and more numerous, to those observed in what has proved to be the best localities on Oil creek.

About two miles from the farm, over the bluffs, the Hosmer Oil Company, of Philadelphia, are drilling two wells on the Hosmer run, which empties into the Broken Straw at Garland. These wells are giving the most gratifying evidence of the existence of oil in great quantities, and have established its presence in that region beyond a doubt. The Cotter Farm is situated nearly due north of the now celebrated Tideout, on the Allegheny river.

II. The fee simple of 1167 acres on the North Salmon Creek, Tionesta township, Forrest county, Pa., just over the border of Venango county. This land, as in the case of the Cotter Farm, takes in the valley as well as the bluffs on both sides, and is traversed by numerous ravines and little streams running into the Salmon Creek. The evidences of oil cannot be excelled—in fact, are so marked, and the formation of the land is so favorable to the existence of oil, that every oil man visiting the region says:—"Salmon Creek is bound to equal the world renowned Oil Creek," and the speculating public have shown their faith in it by leasing or buying every acre of land from this company's territory to the mouth of the Creek—about five miles—as well as up and down the Tionesta river for several miles.

This property is situate about ten miles east of the Allegheny river. It abounds with the best description of timber—pine, cherry, hemlock, etc., which can be made to yield a handsome revenue to the Company. The development of the country is rapidly progressing. A well is being sunk half a mile from the property, two others two miles from it, and the Tionesta river is lined with them on each side for miles—one at the mouth of Salmon creek, now yielding oil, and all of them giving such indications while drilling that have heretofore only accompanied the sinking of the best wells on Oil creek. In addition to this, the counties surrounding Forrest county—north, south, east, and west, are all yielding oil, and give great strength to the supposition that Forrest county is in the centre of an immense basin of oil, underlying that whole region of country.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the above mentioned subscription price, $2·50 per share, which will be full paid, and $[illegible] applied *immediately* to the development of the property.

From the above prospectus it will be seen that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" offers unusual inducements to those wishing to invest in oil stocks. The extent of the property owned by them, over four square miles, the well-known productiveness of the surrounding region, and the facilities possessed by them for the immediate development of their territory at not more than two-thirds the [illegible], warrant the Directors in asserting that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" will soon place itself among the first dividend paying Oil Stock Companies in the country.

Subscription books will be opened and subscriptions to the capital stock received at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,
No. 307 WALNUT STREET.

WILLIAM D. SMITH, Treasurer.
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary. 12-3-6t

SHEKINAH PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $1,500,000.

300,000 SHARES.

Working Capital, $30,000.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE, FULL STOCK.

OFFICE, No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, BACK ROOM.

The property of the Company consists of the following valuable leases on Oil Creek and Cherry Run, and which are only partially developed, the production being nearly sixty barrels per day, equal to over one per cent. per month on the capital stock, and is increasing. Also, a tract of 157 acres in fee simple on Cherry Run, on the most valuable portion of it, sufficient of itself for a company with twice the capital stock. This property was selected for private investment and not for speculation, and offers inducements seldom met with in the many companies now organizing.

NO. 1.—MILLER FARM.

This is 1-12 free on a lease of 11 acres, on which there is one well flowing over 50 barrels per day. Also, 2-12 of the oil in said well, making in all 3-12 of ¼ of the oil free of expense.

No. 2.—STEVENSON FARM.

An undivided half part of the "Barber Farm," containing 40 acres, situated on Oil Creek, adjoining Foster, and about one mile above the Noble Well. This property lies in the vicinity of some of the best oil territory on the creek, and if developed will prove immensely valuable. The other undivided half is owned by a company who are preparing to work the land vigorously and the product of the oil this interest shares.

No. 3.—BENNEHOOF FARM.

This is a lease of 3⅜ acres, on which is erected a Refinery in full operation, and four wells are being put down. One is complete and ready for testing, another nearly down, and the remainder progressing. It is a remarkable fact that no well has been sunk on this flat that has failed to produce oil, and within the next sixty days doubtless this interest will pay well.

N. B.—Since the above information has been received that one well is down ready to tube, with a very fine show, and another nearly ready to tube. From them it is not unreasonable to expect at least fifty barrels per day to the interest.

No. 4.—BUCHANAN FARM.

This is a lease of 2¼ acres, situate at the mouth of Cherry Run, on which there is one pumping and one flowing well, producing to the interest forty barrels per day and increasing. There is room for at least three more wells.

No. 5.

A Farm of 157 acres, in fee simple, on Cherry Run, near Plumer, three-fourths of which is boring territory, being nearly all flat bottom land. On this tract it is the intention of the Company to commence work at once, intending to sink several wells, and offer inducements to responsible parties to lease a portion of it. It is confidently expected, by a judicious and vigorous prosecution of the several interests, this Company will be able to pay from one to two per cent per month from the commencement, on the entire capital stock. It is confidently expected the Company will declare a dividend early in January for this month, from the present production.

Only a limited number of shares are for sale at the Subscription Price.

Books are open for a limited number, in Boston, Baltimore, and several other places.

ONE SUBSCRIPTION ALONE OF OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAVING BEEN MADE TO THE SHEKINAH. The sale of the shares to be divided among the different cities is necessarily limited. 12-3-3t

---

VENANGO CENTRAL
AND
DUCK CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Only a limited number of Shares for sale at $1 each, par. The lands of the above Company consist of 52 acres in fee simple, known as the Snyder Farm, on the Allegheny river, near Franklin, on which is one well yielding daily five barrels of oil. A second well is about being bored.

Also, 50 acres on a twenty year lease, on Duck creek, on which two wells are now going down, with a good show of oil; and 27 acres on the same creek in fee simple, on which one well is being bored. There is enough oil on hand out of which to pay a dividend.

Subscription books open for a few days only, at the Office of

E. A. MARSHALL, JR.,
12-2-3t No. 213 WALNUT STREET.

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 311 WALNUT STREET,
(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
PRESIDENT.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
11-17-tf Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
OF THE
PITTSBURG AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY
will close on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst.

H. S. LEECH, Treasurer,
No. 14 FARQUHAR BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864. 12-2-5t

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital, $400,000—Par, $5 Per Share.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE,

FOR FULL-PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable

FEE SIMPLE

Territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, Wells going down and nearly finished:—

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) Acres on Cherry Tree Run in FEE SIMPLE, boreable land sufficient to sink FIFTY WELLS. This Territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company (Hayes' Farm) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c. &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—5¼ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well, about 30 barrels per day, on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company owns the WHOLE working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c. &c.

No. 4. "California Well, No. 1," on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well, No. 2," on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, containing the above wells, with fifteen-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days only; when closed, the stock to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend-paying OIL PRODUCING COMPANY, when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

H. S. LEECH,
No. 14 Farquhar Buildings, WALNUT below THIRD,
Philadelphia Agency.
LEONARD & MANLEY,
No. 58 BEAVER Street, New York Agency.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers,
11-16 Boston Agency.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
M'CLINTOCK RESERVE OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES, - - - - - $10 EAC

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES McMILLAN.
SECRETARY AND TREASURY,
J. D. REINBOTH.

No. 436 WALNUT STREET,

The property of this Company is all in Venango county, and is believed to be as good oil territory as any in the county:—

No. 1. One-fourth royalty interest in three acres one hundred and five perches of land, being the McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek with Cherry Run. The leases (99 years) are held by energetic and responsible men. There is a flowing well struck about the 20th of October, and is now yielding 140 barrels per day, with a good prospect of a large increase. There is also a pumping well, yielding over 80 barrels, increasing daily, and it is confidently expected will become a large flowing well. Three other wells are nearly completed, one 20 feet deep, in the third sand rock; one 450 feet deep; one 494 feet deep, just through the third sand rock, and ready for the engine, which is on the ground, and another just commenced, in all of which oil has already been found, and will be, it is supposed, in a few weeks, largely productive, making six wells completed and in active process of completion. On this territory there is room for twelve or sixteen wells, and, from the character of the lessees, will be developed rapidly.

No. 2. One-half acre of ground in the centre of the above tract, reserved originally by the owner as his residence, and on which it stands. This is a fee simple, but subject to one-fourth of the oil produced from it. The best judges pronounce this half acre to be as good oil territory as any on the creek, and which the Company expect to develop as rapidly as possible for the benefit of the stockholders.

No. 3. One-third working interest in three and one-half acres on Oil Creek, situated further up, adjoining the widow McClintock's farm, and as favorably located as Nos. 1 and 2. On this property there is a new well, producing 30 barrels of oil daily, and increasing. Another well in progress of boring, and progressing satisfactorily. This property is susceptible of greater development, and promises to be largely productive.

No. 4. Two hundred and ten acres of land in fee simple on Pithole Creek, three miles from the Allegheny River, and surrounded with wells, already developed and successful. A large portion of this farm is believed to be good oil territory.

No. 5. A valuable tract on Stuart's Run, containing about thirty acres. This is regarded as one of the most desirable regions outside of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Several companies have commenced operations with highly favorable prospects.

No. 6. A valuable tract on and near Tubs Run, which empties into the Allegheny River, on the east side, about one mile above Tionesta Village. Several ravines pass through this property, and there is considerable of good timber on it. No reason why it should not prove to be good oil territory.

No. 7. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above Lacey's Mills, on the left-hand side of the creek, containing about fifty acres, with as many rods on the creek. Indications for oil very favorable.

No. 8. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above the last described, containing about fifty acres, and about fifty rods front on the creek.

No. 9. A tract of territory on and adjoining a run which empties into Hemlock creek, about five miles from President, and near to the property of the President Petroleum Company. It contains about two hundred acres, part well timbered, the balance believed to be good oil territory.

No. 10. A valuable tract on and near Pithole Run, about one mile from the Allegheny river, and nearly opposite the celebrated Pithole Creek, which is now regarded with much favor. This property contains about twenty-five acres, part well timbered, and there are good reasons for believing they will prove good oil territory.

Immediately on going into operation this company will be in the receipt of say 60 barrels of oil per day, which at $10 (it is now selling at $12), will be a daily income of $600, or $180,000 per annum, enabling the company to make dividends of not less than three per cent per month on the investment from the beginning, with a good prospect of a large increase.

It is believed that no oil company has been formed with more certain prospects of success. Only a limited portion of the stock is offered at $5, as the corporators confidently believe that in a very short time the stock will be worth much more than par.

As the company relies mainly on the first described property for their present income, the following report, made by a committee of gentlemen appointed to make the examination, is submitted:—

The undersigned committee, appointed to examine the property of the McClintock Reserve Oil Company, respectfully report:—

That they have thoroughly examined the John McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. The property is located on a beautiful bluff, admirably adapted to boring. There are six wells finished and in progress. One well, which had been yielding about forty barrels daily, had suddenly increased to one hundred and forty barrels, and was flowing at about this rate on our visit. Another well, represented as yielding seventy-five barrels, was pumping at the rate of eighty to ninety barrels, and the intelligent superintendent and lessee was sanguine in the expectation that in a short time it would become a flowing well, and give a much larger yield. These two wells are but a few weeks old, and have every indication of becoming very large wells.

Three other wells are in process of boring, and will be finished on or before the first of January; and from the indications, we believe they will all be largely productive. One other well was just commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The whole of the property, except the half acre on which the homestead stands, has been leased, and is in the hands of experienced and energetic men, who will spare no pains or expense to develop the property in the best manner, and in the shortest possible time.

The derricks, houses, engines, tools, etc., are all new, and the best of their kind, and in excellent order, giving evidence of the careful supervision of the owners of the leases.

We have no doubt that the Company's interest—one-fourth royalty—now about fifty-five barrels per day, which at $10 is $550, will be greatly increased by the first of January next; and as the land will admit of twenty wells being bored upon it, a good idea may be formed of the immense yield which will result when all are finished. The homestead occupies half an acre—from which the Company will receive three-fourths of the oil if they work it, and which your committee strongly recommends; it would not be surprising if this interest alone should, before the expiration of a year, realize an income of several hundred barrels per day.

The entire property consists of a little over four acres, with a superior dwelling and good barn upon it. From its proximity to Cherry Run, and its peculiar location, together with the fact that the property had not been found to be affected by other wells in the immediate neighborhood, we are led to the conviction that it is one of the most desirable properties on Oil Creek.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. REINBOTH, No. 436 Walnut street.
JAMES McMILLAN, No. 606 Sansom street.
12-3-mwf2w W. H. RICHARDSON, No. 500 Market St.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

SALUTATORY.

In presenting ourselves to the public this evening, as a double-sheet, we cannot be unaware that the final relinquishment of our single estate will be apparent at a glance. Nor would we wish to disguise the fact; for we have looked forward with great pleasure to the day when we could announce that we had turned over a new leaf—in fact, *two* new leaves—and present our new partner, who is henceforth obliged to share in the increasing burdens of a position to whose support we were unequal alone. In truth, O public! it is you to whom we owe this change in our condition. The many proofs of your approbation manifested during our single blessedness, while they gratified and rendered us proud of your patronage, increased our duty to be worthy of your recognition. And when, day after day, we found ourselves more and more unable to meet the amiable commands which were laid upon us, we resolved to share the increasing joys and burdens of our position, and to tender to you in a newly-ordered house even more than that with which you expressed yourselves so well pleased.

With the purpose of affording a pleasant surprise, we made a secret of our intention; and now, in announcing the great event, we subscribe to the prevalent fashion of the time in saying "No cards;" for how would it be possible to send them to a whole city? But although the circle of our friends is too large for us to think of sending cards, we hope to receive many of them of the most magnificent dimensions. We shall also be delighted to accept the valuable gifts usual on such occasions, and our admirers need feel no doubt about making them of great massiveness, as we have provided ample space to *display* them upon columns capable of supporting great pressure.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

The news which we obtain of SHERMAN through the Richmond papers and Georgia despatches gives information of a cavalry fight, in which the Rebels were said to be victorious, in East Georgia, last Tuesday. KILPATRICK'S Cavalry, while attempting to cross the Savannah river, were attacked, it is stated, by WHEELER, and retreated towards Millen, where SHERMAN had his headquarters. SHERMAN'S army then moved towards the coast, and a battle was momentarily expected. The loss of the Rebels in this cavalry engagement was reported at seventy in killed, wounded, and missing. Our loss, of course, was reported much greater.

The Richmond *Examiner* positively asserts that up to last Thursday evening none of SHERMAN'S Cavalry had reached Millen, and also reasserts its belief that GRANT had sent forces to Port Royal, to march up the country and relieve SHERMAN. It furthermore expresses its conviction that this attempt has signally failed. According to the Georgia papers of the 27th, seven hundred prisoners had been received at Augusta, captured whilst foraging for SHERMAN'S army. A despatch received by the Richmond *Whig* last Thursday night stated that the Rebel forces had engaged and routed our forces at Grahamsville, South Carolina, driving them five miles. The party beaten are said, indirectly, to be troops sent from Port Royal. This, it will be borne in mind, was FOSTER'S column, and the news is partly confirmed by the Union report of heavy firing having been heard in the direction of Pocotaligo. Grahamsville is about thirty miles northeast of Savannah, on the road thence to Charleston, and twenty-three miles northwest of Port Royal. An editorial in the Richmond *Whig* is very querulous in its tone. It asks that JEFFERSON DAVIS shall be acquitted before all men, and in the name of Heaven, of all complicity in the movement of General HOOD upon the rear of SHERMAN. The friends of General JOHNSTON, it says, never imagined that he intended to travel off at the speed of the eccentric orbit of a comet, so far beyond SHERMAN'S reach as to lose all influence over his movements! After having been told, it concludes, that SHERMAN'S retreat from Atlanta would be more disastrous than the retreat of NAPOLEON from Moscow, it is a little vexatious to find him getting off so cheaply, burning and murdering as he goes!

OUR NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Information from Washington announces the appointment of the Honorable JAMES J. SPEED to the Attorney-Generalship, vice BATES, resigned. Mr. SPEED is a citizen of Kentucky, in which State he bears the reputation of having the finest legal attainments of any member of the Kentucky bar. He is well known to all his fellow-citizens as a man of sterling integrity and great personal worth. He has for years stood at the head of the party of humanity and freedom in his native State, and at the recent Presidential election was one of the LINCOLN electors. He was, in the days of CLAY, one of his warmest supporters, and his appointment to his present high position is deemed only a fitting reward for his long adherence to the principles of the Union party. He has been for several years Mayor of Louisville, and is a personal friend of President LINCOLN.

The appointment was made not through political influence, but on account of personal fitness for the office, and is characteristic of the course likely to be pursued by his Excellency during his ensuing term.

A LONDON MOB.

One hundred thousand people were present, according to the *Times*, at the execution of MULLER in London, on the 14th of last month; "such a mob as no city in the world could furnish but this of London; such a mob as America entire could not gather—a mob of round-headed—"snake-headed" it is sometimes called—white-faced thieves and ruffians, which stood through the long, dark rainy day, waiting for the hanging scene in the morning." Every window, house-roof, and lamp-post in the immediate neighborhood of the jail was filled or covered by persons anxious to witness the fearful scene. Amid the immense multitude in the streets, preachers were engaged distributing tracts and talking to those who would listen to their exhortations; while large placards, with scriptural texts, were hung on the walls, or projected over the crowds by means of long rods.

But there were other agents than those at work, and other actions performed which revealed a most revolting state of morality among the London masses. Notwithstanding the awful drama which was in preparation, the great majority of those assembled engaged in the most boisterous and filthy language—shouting, laughing, and hooting in the very ears of the poor trembling culprit who was to be launched into eternity before their eyes. This terrible punishment for crime had no terrors for the vast number of thieves congregated on the spot. Robbery was carried on to an enormous extent, yet no arrests were made. Men were garroted on the sidewalks as they proceeded to the place of execution, and the garroters escaped to enact the same deed in other quarters with impunity. Regularly organized gangs moved through the dense throngs and along the avenues leading to the jail, knocking down, and filching the pockets of every well-dressed person they encountered. The police did not appear to use any effort to make arrests, and the only chance a man had to save his money and his life was to fly the ground. All the thieves, burglars, and highway robbers in the realm seemed to be in the vicinity of the prison, with a *carte blanche* to steal, rob, and plunder to their hearts' content.

We do not give the London *Times* much credit at any time for honesty or a high tone of morals, but it appears that the scenes at MULLER'S execution really did shock its ideas of decency, for it remarks that "the propriety of such an amusement" as that of "bonneting" and tossing hats over the crowd into the drop enclosure "at such a time admits of question."

The closing act in the MULLER-BRIGGS tragedy has thus been performed, and the curtain has fallen forever upon the actors in the bloody drama. But the revolting deeds of those assembled to witness it will not soon be forgotten by thoughtful men, and it is to be hoped that the *Times* has learned that "mobs" can be gathered in London whose acts far surpass in disgusting nature anything ever attempted by what it has been pleased to term the "American mobs of New York and Philadelphia." People who live in glass houses should not themselves throw stones.

AMUSEMENTS.

One good result comes from our habit of "following the leader." For a long time the virtues of economy and industry were so much lauded that wholesome relaxation and healthful amusement were banished. We are returning to reason; and money-making is no longer considered the chief and sole end of man. It is now partially understood that amusements not only are needed by the masses, but that the masses will have them; but still the subject is neglected to a wonderful degree. The proper employment of leisure hours is of too much importance to be uncared for, and the home pleasures during these long winter evenings are not, as a rule, as refining and ennobling as they should be.

For books, papers, stereoscopes, and music, are too often substituted stupid and expensive parties, which serve to kill time, but rarely render it pleasant or profitable. Among those who can afford to gratify it, a genuine love of literature and art—such a love as would make them gladdening and necessary to everyday life—is rarely found. If such tastes were more cultivated, the outside recreations, such as theatres and the like, would be of less concern than they are. If any folly can be so superlatively great that none other can approach it, it is the manner in which good and worthy people treat some of our various places of public amusement.

No one familiar with the theatre would deny that much which is objectionable is connected with it; but instead of trying to reform any amusement that exists, they have denounced the theatre, in the abstract, as wicked, and then quietly left it to itself—the result of which, if they are correct in their judgment, so far as they are concerned, would be that one of the most potent agencies known to society would be suffered to do infinite mischief without let or hindrance. Notwithstanding such excommunication, however, the influence of these places of amusement is not so bad as is often represented. They unbend the mind and rest the body. The most popular plays have, in fact, a good tendency. Upon the whole, the evenings of those who depend on places of public resort for their enjoyment are not entirely wasted; but there is yet a lamentable want of high-toned, unexceptionable recreations.

THE GREAT HEREAFTER.

A leading Rebel journal asks, "Does reunion promise unity, peace, and progress? Does it not rather threaten, nay, insure, Southern destruction?" This query opens a vast field for historic research. Let us briefly glance at the precedents of other days, and see if we may calculate on our beloved land ever again being blessed with a Union accompanied by "unity, peace, and progress."

The grand cardinal objection urged by those who argue that "war is eternal separation" is that the wide breach of feelings, sentiments, and affections, consequent upon bloody strife, will so dissever the hearts of the people of the two sections that a life under the same political roof would be nought but a scene of envy, strife, and ultimate destruction. Clio, the Muse of History, however, exhibits upon her tablets another tale. She tells us that bygone nations with different ideas than those existing between the North and South have coalesced and formed a greater power.

When the United States Government purchased Florida and Louisiana from foreign powers, they found them both populated by nations differing not only in government, but also in language. The musical roll of the Hidalgo tongue was all that was ever heard among the swamps of the Peninsular State, while the mouth of the "Father of Waters" echoed only the mingled phrases of the Frenchman and Creole. The free Republican Government of America succeeded the despotic Governors from across the sea. Did the people of Florida and Louisiana refuse to mingle with the immigration which poured into their midst? Do we find them divided into distinct factions, and like oil and water, remaining in contact though separate? They have coalesced and formed a mighty commonwealth—a unit, and a fragment of a more glorious nation, which is destined to mould the destinies of the world. If, therefore, when separated by different tongues, two people join, like the Saxon and Norman, like the Roman and Barbarian, like the Moor and Spaniard, why then should we infer that two sections long united, speaking the same language, and having the same aims in life, should refuse to again combine and mutually advance the interests of the Union? It would be a gross fallacy for any one to predict otherwise; and when the tide of passion, incident upon war, and especially civil war, shall have rolled away, both parties will unite in a general condemnation of the false sentiments entertained by fanatics in 1864. We may, therefore, reasonably reply to our Southern contemporary, that, other things being equal, with Union will come unity.

Let us now glance at the question, Will Union bring peace? When Queen ELIZABETH lay on her death-bed she was asked to name her successor. She replied, "Who but my cousin JAMES, of Scotland?" "But," argued her adviser, "will not England be ruined by a union with Scotland?" "No," replied the dying queen; "for Scotland will be united to Britain, not Britain to Scotland." Time has proved her prophecy to be correct. The union was effected, the wars which had for ages deluged the borders with blood ceased, and a mighty power arose from the combination. So with this land. As long as the two sections were separated, there is a possibility, yes, a probability of war; but as soon as they find themselves under one Government again, living in the same household, peace, harmony, and fraternal affection will take the place of discord and embittered strife. Let us have Union once again, and the breach will soon be filled up, the wound healed, and a nation arise, Phœnix-like, which will prove itself worthy of the streams of the best blood of our race which has been poured out as a libation on the altar of patriotism and freedom—a nation worthy of the name of free Columbia, free, indeed, in theory and in practice. Such is the land which we expect to shortly call our own. May God grant the consummation!

Will we have progress? During the last ten years the advance made by the American people has astonished the statesmen of the Old World. In wealth, population, and intellect, the strides our people have taken is amazing to the contemplative mind. We do not propose to enter into any examination of this growth, the fact is palpable to all. If then such has been done when the land was divided in spirit and institutions, and when one section was weighed down by the yoke of slavery, may we not infer that when it is relieved of its oppression, when it arises free and united, it will redouble its speed towards the perfect light of civilization?

We will yet live to see the day when all our hopes will be realized, when our divided land will be the one great liberty-loving people of the earth; when the genius of its Government and people shall be "*Unity, Peace, and Progress.*"

THE "LEDGER."

The public who have learned to look upon the *Public Ledger* as a Philadelphia institution, are already aware of the change in the proprietorship of that journal. Mr. WILLIAM SWAIN has disposed of the entire concern to Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS. This gentleman is widely known in our city by his connection with other branches of the publishing business. He possesses in a high degree the personal requisites for success in the most arduous and responsible position of publisher of a daily newspaper. We welcome him warmly to the profession, and assure the patrons of the *Ledger* that the management of their favorite journal could not have fallen into abler hands.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—The Widows' Wood Society, of Portland, Me., has a permanent fund of $7000.

—The substitute brokers in Hartford enlist men and then advertise for principals for them.

—The Adams Express has carried sixty tons of Thanksgiving gifts to the soldiers from Boston.

—Crime is decreasing in Wisconsin. The number of convicts at the State Prison is reduced by the expiration of time, and there are no convicts to make good the decrease. There are now one hundred and fifteen prisoners there.

—Two gentlemen of Portsmouth, N. H.—A. M. Payson and Albert Laighton—have published a handsome volume, entitled "The Poets of Portsmouth." It comprises selections from the native and resident authors of Portsmouth.

—The saw and grist mills at Princeton, Me., were destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss $40,000, on which there was $6000 insurance. The calamity is a blow to the business prospects of the town.

—Amherst, Mass., voted on Saturday to petition the Legislature for leave to tax herself fifty thousand dollars for the Agricultural College, and to appropriate the surplus money now in the treasury to the purchase of recruits on the next call.

—A large rolling-mill, for the manufacture of boiler and sheet iron, galvanized gas pipe and gasometer iron, will soon be erected at Providence, R. I. About three hundred hands will be employed, and some operatives from England are already engaged.

—The introduction of water into the new city aqueduct was celebrated at Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, by a city government inspection, and a parade and trial of machines by the Fire Department, the annual firemen's muster having been postponed to that day for that purpose.

—A Connecticut clergyman illuminated his house in honor of the Union victory at the election, and exhibited over his door a transparency, with the quotation from Genesis:—"And the angel of the Lord called unto Abraham out of Heaven a second time."

—A slave woman fifteen years ago ran away from her master in Maryland, and came north to Hartford. A freedman, recently brought home from New Orleans by a Connecticut officer, on seeing the woman discovered her to be his wife. They were remarried.

—The new post office money order system works admirably in Boston. The increased business thus devolved upon the office has made it necessary to appoint a clerk to attend specially to that department, and the money-order office is now part and parcel of the establishment.

—The whole number of persons in the New Haven (Conn.) District reported as liable to an income tax is 2195; the amount of special income tax assessed is $251,292·10; the entire amount of taxable income reported is $5,025,842. This statement shows a high degree of business prosperity, notwithstanding the heavy burdens of the war.

—Hull, England, has been excited by a report that on every evening, some time since, a man, assuming on each occasion a different disguise, but always having his features completely concealed by a black mask, had entered several houses in the vicinity, and having first silenced the inmates by threats of personal violence, plundered them of whatever he took a particular fancy to. Information in all the instances was given to the police authorities; but the description given of the man was so vague and unreliable, owing to the concealment of his face by the mask, that it is feared he will not be arrested.

MARRIED.

GREEN—CONLEY.—On the 24th of August, by the Rev. Thomas C. Murphy, HENRY S. GREEN to EMMA A. CONLEY, both of this city.

JACKSON—STEVENS.—Dec. 1st, 1864, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. WILLIAM B. JACKSON to Miss LOIS A., only daughter of the late Albert G. Stevens, Esq., both of this city.

JONES—GAMBLE.—December 1, 1864, by the Rev. Reuben Jeffries, D.D., Mr. WM. R. JONES to Miss ELLA M. GAMBLE, daughter of J. K. Gamble, Esq., both of this city.

ROSENBAUM—WESTCOTT.—On December 1st, 1864, by the Rev. Mr. Fergus, ROBT. A. ROSENBAUM, of Malaga, N. J., to Miss MARY WESTCOTT, of Pemberton.

SCHIVELY—MILLER.—On Thursday, December 1st, by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., Mr. WM. H. SCHIVELY to Miss EMILIE MILLER, both of this city.

DIED.

BEWLEY.—On the 3d instant, ALBERT G. BEWLEY, in the 29th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Isaac Bewley, No. 416 S. Eleventh street, on Fourth day (Wednesday), the 7th instant, at 1 P. M. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery, near Frankford.

BURNET.—On the 3d inst., WILLIAM BURNET, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of P. A. Cregar, No. 609 N. Twelfth street, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock.

CULP.—On the 4th, MARY L., daughter of the late Abraham and Susan Culp.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, on Queen street, Germantown.

FRANCISCUS.—On Sunday morning, 4th instant, CHARLES HOWARD, infant son of Albert H. and Susan S. Franciscus, aged 4 months and 13 days.

Funeral services at the house of his parents, No. 1529 Arch street, on Tuesday, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

FINKLE.—At Chesnut Hill, on the 4th inst., G. R. FINKLE, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

MITCHELL.—On the morning of the 3d instant, DAVID F. MITCHELL, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 218 S. Twentieth street, on Tuesday afternoon, December 6th, at 2 o'clock.

ROBESON.—On Friday evening, December 2d, at Belvidere, N. J., Hon. WM. P. ROBESON, aged 63 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 6th instant at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

WALLACE.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of John and Catharine Wallace, aged 21 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1129 South street, on Tuesday, December 6th, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Asbury Grounds, West Philadelphia.

SIMON.—On the 3d instant, Mr. PHILIP SIMON, Sr., in the 64th year of his age.

That much loved form has passed away,
That voice we loved is still;
A place is vacant at our hearth
Which never can be filled.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Long lane, below Federal street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

TO WINE MERCHANTS,

CONFECTIONERS, GROCERS, &c.

Wines and Liquors,
Fruits,
Confections,
Fancy Groceries, &c.,

WANTED,

ON COMMISSION OR SHORT CREDIT,

By an energetic young man doing a thriving business near Sixth and Chesnut streets.

For interview, address

"SUCCESS,"
Care of J. WEBSTER, Esq.,
12-5-3t No. 60 N. FIFTH Street.

OIL TERRITORY.

I have about 20,000 Acres of Land in Lewis county, Kentucky, that is accepted oil territory.

The surface indications are more like those of Venango county, Pennsylvania, than any oil territory that has been discovered in the country, and promises as abundant a yield.

In order to give capitalists an equal chance to purchase, I propose to receive sealed proposals, based upon cash payments, for any subdivision thereof, remaining unsold up to the 31st day of December next. On that day the bids will be opened, and the awards made to the highest bidder, who will be immediately notified by letter.

Payments to be made on the 10th day of January, 1865, when the deeds will be executed. Owing to ill-health and other business engagements, I have adopted this plan of disposal. I propose it in good faith, and with the full determination of selling, even at much less prices than the same character of oil lands are being sold at; but if bids are made at prices below the value of the lands before the discovery of oil upon them, I reserve the right to reject them. $1000 per acre has been offered for a portion of this land, and a sale made at $150. Land in the vicinity remaining unsold is held at from $100 to $5,000 per acre. The first oil discovered in the county was found on the land now offered. "The Daniel Boone Petroleum Company" of Cincinnati purchased a portion of this land, and are now sinking a well with every prospect of success. Other wells are going down in the neighborhood, and nearly all the lands in the vicinity has recently been sold or leased to experienced oil men from Western Pennsylvania.

Persons wishing to invest in these lands are invited to visit them. From the 1st to the 24th of December an agent can be found at the Beverly House, Vanceburg, or on the land, who will render every assistance to enable any one to make a thorough investigation. Boats leave Cincinnati daily for Vanceburg, the county seat of Lewis county, and the landing place of the land. A report on these lands has been made by S. W. ELY, Esq., who is thoroughly acquainted with the whole tract, having visited it six times, and studied its topographical, geological, lithological, oil-bearing, and other properties. For years his attention has been given to the geological field in which these lands lie, so that his testimony is presented as of one who, by habit, experience, and scientific accomplishments, is qualified to speak with authority.

The title is perfect. For plots, geological reports, blank form of proposals, and further information, address or call in person at the office of J. A. DRAKE & CO., No. 13 West Front street, Cincinnati; A. D. CALDWELL, United States Gazette building, Third street, Philadelphia; or to the undersigned at Room 5, No. 4 Wall street, New York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. 12-5-mwf-3t*

COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY

OF

LAWRENCE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $200,000.

PAR VALUE, $2·50.

WORKING CAPITAL RESERVED FOR DEVELOPMENT, $15,000.

PRESIDENT,
E. WEAVER.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL R. HILT.
SECRETARY,
DAVID B. HILT.
DIRECTORS,

E. Weaver,	James Wolf,
John McDowell, Jr.,	Byron Danby,
Samuel R. Hilt,	Isaac Baker,

William Messer.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares will now be received at the office of the Company,

No. 515 CHESNUT STREET.

The lands of this Company are located on Slippery Rock Creek, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. One well is sunk 68 feet, and oil has already been obtained in quantities which are highly encouraging to the corporators that a flow will soon be realized of a permanency sufficient to pay handsomely on the investment. Samples of Oil may be seen at the office of the Company. 12 5-6t

PERSONAL.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER AND Sailor.—All advice upon any subject connected with military or naval affairs, or any information in regard to the present condition and whereabouts of any person in the army, navy, or marine corps, promptly given, free of any charge, by applying in person or by letter to the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 WALNUT street, Philadelphia [1t] JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable half on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares.

Subscription of 4 shares, $35; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 250 shares, $2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well built Coal Works at Donaldson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 80,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 120 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayor Hoyer.

Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Schmoele.

WM. SCHMOELE, President.
A. B. JAMES, Secretary. 11-23-1m

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized Under the Laws of New York.

TRUSTEES:—

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New York.

NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William street, New York.

EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange place, New York.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad street, New York.

ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New York.
VICE PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.
SECRETARY.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.
COUNSEL.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, New York.
ADAM C. ELLIS, New York.
BANKERS.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New York.
CLARKSON & CO., Philadelphia.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM Street, New York.
No. 121 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK............................300,000 SHARES

AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

250,000 shares to be sold in payment for the lands, leaseholds, and producing interests of the Company. The remaining

50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The New York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are united in its own. It will be managed

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal land have been secured IN FEE, and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County (Pa.) Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the Company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion:—

No. 1. 30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, having a water frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet, and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No. 2. 320 acres of rich oil land in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennet runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3. Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagons, &c.

No. 4. Same interest in lease on the well-known "Hamilton McClintock Farm," Oil creek. One well now being tested; already yielding twelve barrels daily, and rapidly increasing. Others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No. 5. One-twelfth of two leases on the Clapp Farm, near the great Williams and Stanton one hundred barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down five hundred feet, engine, &c. &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6. One-sixteenth of the fee in fifty-seven acres of Coal Land, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

From these estates, the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to a MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.

Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 7,

at the offices of the Company, and at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking houses named below.

Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.

The public are assured that whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:

BROADWAY BANK, corner of Park place, New York.

POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange place, New York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 Wall street, New York.

CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

J. G. MARTIN, Banker and Broker, Boston. 12-5-6t

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 2. The Directors have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. to Stockholders of record, payable on and after the 15th inst. Books close on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst. G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864. 12-5-10t

THE TREASURER OF THE FUND to relieve the distressed people of Chambersburg has received the following amounts since his last report, October 18, 1864:—

Amount previously received	$54,342 50
Eliza D. Kennedy	100 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	3 00
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company	250 00
Morton P. Henry	20 00
George Wood	2 00
A Union Man	50 00
Mrs. J. Tatom	10 00
Edward L. Clark	7 00
Valeria F. Penrose	50 00
Cash	20 00
Henry Sharpless	25 00
William H. French	5 00
Catherine Ashmead, of Germantown	5 00
J. W. Simmons for J. E. Caldwell & Co.	50 80
A Friend, Wilmington, Del.	30 00
A Little Boy	25
Henry C. Carey	50 00
Cash	6 00
Total	$55,025 85

Any donations received during the coming week will be duly appropriated to the relief of these distressed people of our own State, and acknowledged by
EDMUND A. SOUDER, Treasurer of Fund,
12-5-3t DOCK Street wharf.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, FINE CLOTHING, YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, REDUCED PRICES, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

PIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

RETRENCHMENT—DUTY OF CONGRESS.

From the Times.

One of the most important questions which will come before the next Congress and the new Administration, will be the question of National Retrenchment. For the first three years of the war, the nation has conducted the struggle on the principle of immense outlays of money and men, to accomplish great results speedily. By the pouring forth of life and means in a profusion unknown in history, we have acquired a domain from the Rebellion whose importance to us could never be estimated in money, and we have gone far toward crushing an outbreak which, under a different system of attacks, might have lasted a generation.

But we have now reached a new turn in the struggle. The Confederacy, as Lieutenant-General Grant says, "is only a shell," and though we have not yet thoroughly cracked it, General Sherman is rapidly proceeding with the effort. Immense levies of new troops are no longer so necessary to us. What we need now more are compact, highly-disciplined armies of reasonable dimensions. Sherman's Georgia army, at this moment, does not probably number over fifty thousand of all arms, and may be less. And yet a hundred thousand new levies could do nothing against it, and, in all probability, it will yet have the honor of giving the *coup de grace* to the Rebellion. There will be, in the future, discharged veterans enough in the country to form new armies, which, though small, will be most formidable. It is possible that in many instances our Generals have had more men than they could fairly manage.

But however this may be, it is certain that the time has arrived for a strict national retrenchment. We are spending at a [illegible] rate. Our taxes are stretched almost to the [illegible]. The gold-bearing loans will soon com[illegible] an end, from the limit fixed by the gold returned in duties. New loans will be placed and readily taken, but they cannot meet probably one-half of our daily expenditure. Production itself—the measure of our wealth—is already feeling the effect of the loss of labor, and has diminished in the most important cereals about seven per cent. during the last year, instead of increasing, as we had hoped it would do. It is true that the most remarkable and fortunate development of our mineral resources during the last three years, in the produce of the mines of Colorado and Nevada, and the sudden discovery of petroleum in immense quantities, give us much hope for the future. Still, we are spending on a gigantic scale. There is a limit even to the power of this nation in bearing a public debt. It should always be borne in mind that national bankruptcy is among the things possible. Of the crushing of the Rebellion there can be no doubt, but it may be gained through the destruction of the public credit. Bankruptcy in the free States would be a calamity, of which in all the material evils of this war we have never yet experienced even the resemblance.

We do not dwell on this aspect for the sake of alarming the public mind, but to impress on those who will influence the approaching Congress the vast importance of reducing expenses. We are convinced that the main departments of the Government have been managed with honesty, as all admit they have been with great energy; but in a vast Administration such as is ours in this war, with a million men in the field, with immense navies, and the whole surplus of the richest country on the globe piled up to the command of the Government, with employees without number, with purchases for millions continually being made, and contracts on a scale not witnessed since Napoleon's wars, we may reasonably suppose that there must be here and there waste and leakage, and dishonest servants, and careless expenditure, and extravagance, and useless outlay. Not the purest and most virtuous Administration in the world could entirely prevent all this. It is to this that Congressional investigation should be turned, and here the remedies for our financial evils must be applied more than to the legislation on gold and the regulation of the currency.

The problem is simple. We are spending perhaps four times our income. We have but two paths out of the difficulty—to borrow from the future or to reduce our expenses. The latter, we believe, can now be done with safety. We must have compacter armies; reduce our navy; cut off that large number of private vessels under commission which are forever entailing expenses and doing nothing; draw in useless garrisons; cut off the thousands of now superfluous officers, and those drawing pay but performing no service. The various Government charities to white refugees and black freed people should all be rigidly stricken off.

We believe a thorough and patient investigation and effort would stop up innumerable leaks over the whole country. The time has come for the most thorough revision of our war expenses. That the Government is cheated a great deal by contracts we doubt, for, according to our observation, the contractors' jobs with the Government have not been, generally, very profitable enterprises to their undertakers. But what we fear is, that the Government expenditure is on too large a scale for our means, and must, in some way or other, be reduced, or the whole nation will plunge into the abyss of bankruptcy. We invoke the early consideration of this vital subject by our legislators and public men.

SHERMAN MARCHING ON SAVANNAH—WHAT THE REBEL GOVERNMENT EXPECTS OF HOOD.

From the Herald.

Our news of General Sherman is to-day even better than usual, though still from Rebel sources. The efforts that the Richmond *Whig* informed us were being made to "head Sherman off" have probably had but little success, as we now learn that his infantry was all over the Oconee river, and well advanced towards Savannah, and on the 29th ult. (Tuesday last) a portion of his cavalry passed the Savannah north of Millen. This was doubtless the body that the Rebel papers have hitherto informed us was intercepted and cut up, and we may perhaps assume, therefore, that it did not establish Sherman's communication with the sea-coast on its first attempt.

But with Sherman near enough to the sea to make such an attempt at all, he cannot long be kept from making it successfully, and we shall therefore in all likelihood soon have news direct from his army. By the steamer direct from Savannah we learn that Sherman was within forty miles of that city on the 30th ult., though the Savannah Rebels declared that he had been stopped at that distance.

In a proclamation urging the people of Augusta to fight—they need a great deal of urging—the Mayor of that city announces that General Bragg is on the march thither with "reinforcements." His troops are probably those that were destined for the defense of Wilmington, and they likely reinforce Ewell's Corps, already at Augusta. We thus see what a cause of powerful trouble Sherman's movement is, since it can weaken the defense of Richmond and leave Wilmington nearly helpless.

Sherman is used up in the ordinary way by the arguments of the Richmond papers, which see in this movement a general retreat, forced upon the Union general by the desperate nature of his situation at Atlanta, with his communications cut and Hood in his rear. This was the view taken some time since by the *World* and *News* of this city. But one of the Richmond papers naively hopes that the Rebels may not have cause to regret having made Sherman so very "desperate;" and it laments also that in making this retreat he is permitted to get away so easily.

In one of the Southern papers a member of the Georgia Legislature recounts his dodges to get away from Sherman's forces, and how he sought refuge in the woods and pig-pens of his native State. He gives a glimpse of the devastation left in the line of our armies' march, and a glimpse also of those faithful Georgia niggers that are to fight so stoutly for their masters. "Those that were most trusted were the first to leave." In view of such glimpses the whole South may well exclaim, with the North Carolina editor—"Unless the wisdom of Congress and of the State Legislatures shall devise some plan by which the war may be stopped and peace restored, it does not require the spirit of prophecy to see that we are a ruined people."

From Tennessee there is no news of any importance, which just now is good news, since it shows that the lesson given to Hood at Franklin has made him cautious, and compelled him to come on more slowly. From a paragraph in the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 1st we learn that it was hoped in Richmond that, "in conjunction with Breckinridge's operations in East Tennessee, Hood would soon be able to expel the Union forces from the State." That, then, is what is expected of Hood, and any success short of that will be considered a defeat in the Rebel capital. What, then, will Rebeldom say to the battle at Franklin?

General Sherman's Guide.

General Sherman has with him in his Georgia campaign one of the best and most reliable scouts or guides in the Southwest—an old man, a native Georgian, and a wealthy planter and slaveholder at that. It would not be proper, of course, to mention his name, but he is well known to all who were in the habit of visiting headquarters a year ago. When the war broke out he denounced the Southern leaders, and in consequence of his Union sentiments was compelled to leave his home, near Macon, between two days. His neighbors missed him, and suspecting, rightly, that he had gone off to join the Yankees, they followed him so closely that he was obliged to hide in the mountains in the northern part of his State for several weeks.

They have since organized all kinds of raids for no other object than to catch this one man. After being in the service some time he volunteered his services to General Buell, but that officer didn't need much Southern "guidance." Next he received a position as volunteer aid to General Rosecrans, to whom he was of great service in the campaign terminating at Chattanooga. He has been with General Sherman since last June. There is not a highway or byway in the interior of Georgia with which he is unacquainted, and scarcely a town or village in which he is not known.

He used to say that with a brigade of cavalry he could find cotton and niggers enough within a hundred miles of Atlanta to liquidate the national debt. He is one of the few rich men of the South who have remained faithful to the Union cause when they knew that to do so was to lose their property, their homes, and their comfort. On his present trip he carries with him a black list of those who took pleasure in persecuting him four years ago. He thinks he will make it more than even with them before he gets through.

The Old Embankment of the Thames.

Even residents in London require to be reminded that the Thames, in its present course, is to be considered, as it has been called, an "artificial river," almost throughout the distance from Richmond to the sea. But a walk along the top of the embankment wall, as below North Woolwich on one side, and Plumstead on the other, must set any one of an engineering turn wondering about the time when, and the people by whom, a work altogether so stupendous as the embankment of the Thames and reclamation of "the marshes" was achieved.

The earliest references to the embankments speak of breaches in them, and thus point to a still earlier period as of their formation. Sir William Dugdale thought that they were works of the Romans, the Britons being unequal to them, and the Saxons likewise. Sir Christopher Wren, as reported in the "Parentalia," also concluded that these embankments were Roman, the Saxons being too much busied with Continental wars. The late Mr. James Walker, in one of his reports to the Navigation and Port of London Committee, in 1841, spoke of them as works of the Britons under Roman superintendence. Mr. R. P. Craden, in his "History of Gravesend and the Port of London," doubts whether the Romans had sufficient inducements to construct such works, asks why the earliest notice of them is not later than the Norman Conquest, shows, by allusion to Romney Marsh, that the Saxons were capable of the execution of embankments, but finally rejects the Saxons as well as Gundolph. The earliest printed statutes relating to embankments are of the early part of the thirteenth century, in the reign of Henry III; but they refer to laws of a previous period.

Rate of Mortality in the Present War.

The rate of mortality in the existing war (7·2 per cent. per annum), for the period under consideration, although much greater than that of civilians of the military age, both in Europe and America, and greater than that of the army of the United States in time of peace, has been less than that of the United States forces during the Mexican war, and very considerably less than that of the British forces on the Spanish peninsula (from 1811 to 1814) and in the Crimea (from 1854 to 1856); the average annual rate in the Spanish peninsula having been 16¼ per cent., and in the Crimea about 23 per cent., the last mentioned rate only embracing those dying in hospitals, and not including deaths on the field of battle. Here, then, we have it that the rate of mortality in the present war is only 7·2 per cent. per annum, while the rate of mortality in Wellington's Spanish campaigns (1812–14) was 16¼ per cent., and that in the Crimea, in 1854–55, even not counting those who died on the battle-field, average 23 per cent. How is this smaller rate of mortality to be accounted for? It arises, no doubt, from the organization, so wisely made and so liberally maintained, which has raised the Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission to inquire into the best and most systematic means of ascertaining the condition of our soldiers, to supply liberal relief to the suffering, and sustain the drooping spirits by kindness and sympathy.

THE RESULT IN MINNESOTA.—The official canvass of the vote in this State for President and members of Congress has been made. The total vote of the State is 42,534, of which Lincoln received 25,097, and McClellan 17,437. Union majority 7660.

THE VOTE IN ILLINOIS.—The official vote for President is at last all in, and stands 189,497 for Lincoln, and 158,736 for McClellan. The majority for Lincoln is 30,671. The gain on the aggregate vote of 1860 is 8543; on the Republican vote of 1860, 17,346. The loss on the Democratic vote of 1860 is 1485. The Union gain on the plurality vote of 1860 is 18,831. The Union gain on the Copperhead majority of 1862 is 17,143.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6,

A NEW DEPARTMENT,

Running through the centre of his Store, 60 feet in length, to be known as

THE CHEAP DEPARTMENT,

Which will be devoted exclusively to the exhibition and sale of

DRESS FABRICS

REDUCED TO ONE-HALF THE PRICE

Sold at in the beginning of the season.

J. M. HAFLEIGH has made arrangements to furnish to his customers from

200,000 to 250,000 YARDS

OF 12-3 fmw1m

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

DRESS GOODS,

Purchased at a great sacrifice, and from Auction Sales, to be sold through this channel without reserve during

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

To favor the laudable practice of making

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Lyons Velvets,	Frost Cloths,
Fine Shawls,	Fine Silks,
Black Silks,	Blue Silks,
Rep Poplins,	Silk Poplins,
Merinos,	De Laines,
Blankets,	Piano Covers,
Good Chintzes,	Christmas Scarfs,
Plaid Shawls,	Christmas Hdkfs.

12-1-1m

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Is Daily Receiving

NOVELTIES IN

LACES,

WHITE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

VEILS,

HANDKERCHIFS, &c.,

In every variety and at

REDUCED PRICES,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

SELLING OFF—REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In order to close out our stock before the first of January, we have made GREAT REDUCTION in Prices, and are now offering some very GREAT BARGAINS. Now is the time for every one to purchase good, desirable, and cheap articles for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
NEW STYLES OF CALICOES, FAST COLORS
and best qualities at 31, 31¼, and 0c.
2000 yards French Chintzes at 50c.
BEST AMERICAN DELAINES.
New styles only 40c
Lower than any other store in the city.
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT REDUCED PRICES.
PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES,
Blues, Purples, Wines, Greens, Modes, Browns and Blacks, from $1 to $2·50.
PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS.
EMPRESS CLOAKS AND OTTOMAN VELOURS,
Blues, Greens, Purples, Wines, Modes,
Browns and Blacks, all choice shades,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HANDSOME SILKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Moire Antique, corded,
Plain and Fancy Silks.
SCARCE AND DESIRABLE COLORS,
Blues, Wines, and Violets,
And Silks of every variety,
AT LOW PRICES.
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
Every variety and quality, $1·25 to $10.
SHAWLS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Woollen Long Shawls, $7 to $15
Broche Long Shawls, $11 to $50.
Woollen Square Shawls, $4 to $8.
We are selling all our Shawls at last winter's prices.
CHEAPEST MUSLINS IN THE CITY.
Fine heavy 4-4 Muslins at 30c.
Forestdale Muslins at [illegible]c.
Williamsville Muslins at 62½c.
New York Mills Muslins at [illegible]c.
Unbleached Muslins at 30 to 40c.
Heavy Unbleached Muslins at 50c.
Yard wide Fine Unbleached Muslins at [illegible]c.
Yard wide Utica Unbleached Muslins at 62½c.
8-8 Forasset Unbleached Muslins at 65c.
8-8 Lawrence Heavy Muslins at [illegible]c.
6-4 James' Steam Mills at 75c.
Cotton Goods of all kinds, at very low prices.
H. STEEL & SON,
11 30-6t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

GREAT BARGAINS, FROM AUCTION, IN Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 75, 87, $1 to $1·75; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 50 to 87c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 62½ to $1·50; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 50c. to $1; Floor Oil Cloths, 75c. to $1·75; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1·50 to $3; Buff and Green Shading, 50c.; Blankets, $8 to $16; Comfortables, $6; Muslins, 25 to 50c.; Delaines, 45c.; Poplins and Reps, 75c. to $1·50; Shawls, $2 to $10; Scarfs, 25c. to $5; Alpacas, 60c. to $1·50; Table Linens, $1·25 to $2; Canton Flannels, 46 to 75c.; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, 62c. to $2·50; New Style Chintzes, 25 to 40c.; White, Grey and Scarlet Flannels, 50 to 87c.; Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1·50 to $2·50; Hosiery and Gloves, 12 to 75c.; Coates' Cotton, 10c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12-1-3t

DRY GOODS.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE

BLANKET STORE,

9-28-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

---

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons. Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles. Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Ruffling of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

---

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

HENRY RASKE,

NEW FUR STORE,

No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-22-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN

DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh.

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

---

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

se9-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

THE COPARTNERSHIP ENTERED INTO by the subscribers on the 1st of November, 1864, under the firm of LAHEY & SHEDAKER, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
L. D. LAHEY,
B. F. SHEDAKER.
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864. 12 2-3t

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8tf

---

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO OR HAVING claims upon JOSEPH McMULLIN, deceased, will please pay or present the same to the undersigned Executors,
WILLIAM GLADING,
No. 705 PINE Street.
GEORGE O. EVANS,
12 2-s6t No. 418 ARCH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIRD WEEK
OF
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
"KING LEAR."

The CHOICE SEATS of the Academy to be had at the Book Stand, Continental Hotel. 12-5

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.,

WILL DELIVER THREE LECTURES IN

CONCERT HALL,

AS FOLLOWS—

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5,

(An entirely new Lecture, entitled)

"FACT AND FICTION."

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8,

"PECULIAR PEOPLE."

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9,

"TEMPERANCE."

These will be the only Lectures by Mr. Gough in this city during the season.

Tickets for each Lecture, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. The sale of tickets will begin at Martien's, No. 606 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. They will also be sold at the Hall on the evening of each Lecture.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

As the demand for tickets will doubtless be great, early application will be necessary to secure seats. 12-1

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.........................JOHN T. FORD,
(Also, of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.)
Stage Manager.........................JOHN B. WRIGHT

SHAKESPEARE'S SUBLIME TRAGEDY,
KING LEAR.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY, POSITIVELY,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
DECEMBER 5th and 6th,
EDWIN FORREST
will sustain his
WORLD-RENOWNED IMPERSONATION
OF
LEAR,
in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.
Edgar.........................J. McCullough
Duke of Kent.........................W. H. Hamblin
Duke of Albany.........................W. H. Boxel
Duke of Gloucester.........................C. Warwick
Edmund.........................S. C. Dubois
Goneril.........................Madame Ponisi
Cordelia.........................Miss Alice Gray
MR. FORREST
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.
Shakespeare's celebrated Tragedy of
OTHELLO
is in active preparation.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Secured Seats 50 cents additional.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,

GROVER & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5,
First night of the production, after thorough and active preparation, of Dion Boucicault's Thrilling, Sensational Military Drama, in Three Acts, called
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Produced in a style of
GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE,
GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE,
GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE,
GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE,
GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE,
GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE,
AT AN
IMMENSE OUTLAY,
IMMENSE OUTLAY,
IMMENSE OUTLAY,
IMMENSE OUTLAY,
IMMENSE OUTLAY,
IMMENSE OUTLAY,
WITH
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
BY
RICHARD SMITH,
RICHARD SMITH,
RICHARD SMITH,
RICHARD SMITH,
RICHARD SMITH,
CORRECT AND COSTLY WARDROBE,
CORRECT AND COSTLY WARDROBE,
CORRECT AND COSTLY WARDROBE,
CORRECT AND COSTLY WARDROBE,
CORRECT AND COSTLY WARDROBE,
Manufactured originally for this piece under the immediate supervision of
DION BOUCICAULT,
DION BOUCICAULT,
DION BOUCICAULT,
When first produced at Wallack's Theatre, New York, with several additions by Mrs. RICKER and Assistants;
SPLENDID AND SPIRITED MUSIC
SPLENDID AND SPIRITED MUSIC
SPLENDID AND SPIRITED MUSIC
Rendered by BIRGFELD and the Grand Orchestra;
STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
By Joseph Stahan and Thomas Blackwood;
PROPERTIES AND ACCESSORIES,
By John Dorsey and Assistants, and an
EXCELLENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
EXCELLENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
Including the well-known names of Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, Mr. W. H. Higgins (his first appearance), Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. H. A. Murdoch, Mr. W. A. Chapman, Mr. E. T. Sinclair, Mr. J. B. Dailey, Miss Bella Vaughan, Mrs. Flood, Katie Baker, &c.
In the Last Scene of this Grand Spectacle the
STORMING OF THE REDAN,
STORMING OF THE REDAN,
STORMING OF THE REDAN,
Over One Hundred Persons are employed upon the Stage at one time, forming a tableau of such thrilling and powerful effect as to at once cause the
GREATEST ENTHUSIASM IN EVERY BEHOLDER.
The evening's entertainment will conclude with the very interesting Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE,
in which Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. J. T. Ward and Company will appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 10,
SIXTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
JESSIE BROWN; OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK
of the extraordinary engagement of the charming, able, and versatile young actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear
THIS EVENING
in a new, thrilling, and beautiful Play, in a Prologue and four Acts, by J. W. Wallack, Jr., entitled
GEMEA, THE HEBREW MOTHER.
Gemea, the Hebrew Matron.........................LUCILLE WESTERN
Gemea, a Fortune-Teller.........................LUCILLE WESTERN
In rehearsal, "CECILLE; Or, Love and Hate."
Box Office open from 9 till 3. Curtain rises at 7½.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
SECOND WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 5,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Major De Boots.........................J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with Boucicault's Drama,
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Augustus.........................J. S. CLARKE
TUESDAY, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
FRIDAY.
BENEFIT OF J. S. CLARKE.
BENEFIT OF J. S. CLARKE.

GERMANTOWN,

AMUSEMEN[illegible]

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, for the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-24t-14

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
WEDNESDAY, December 7,
AT 3½ P. M.,
FOURTH CLASSICAL MATINEE,
BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB,
Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, PLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.
SINGLE TICKETS.........................50 Cents
Package of 20 tickets, good at all times.........................$10
Package of 50 tickets, good at all times.........................$18
For sale at the Music Store of J. E. Gould 12-2-3t

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.—STAR ENGAGEMENT.
WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
Directress.........................Mrs. CHARLES WARNER
(formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).

The largest company in the world. A star engagement having been made with the immense NICOLO Troupe, these great artists will appear this evening and every evening during the week. Young NICOLO, an aerial performer on the L'Echelle Perilleuse, or Flying Trapeze, is regarded by all critics as the child wonder. The TALLFEN BROTHERS, and W. ROCHELLE, the great Man-Monkey, with Herr NICOLO, constitute the Troupe. The DENZER BROTHERS, EATON STONE, TOM KING, G. BATCHELOR, Messrs. MURRAY and HUTCHINSON, CHAS. SHERWOOD and Family, will also appear in many beautiful scenes. The Trained Dogs will also appear. Clown, Mr. SAM. STICKNEY, Jr. Come early, and get seats at sight. Commence at 7·45.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5 and $6, as to size and location.

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY FIVE CENTS. 11-12-3m*

EASTWICK SKATING PARK,
WEST SIDE OF GRAY'S FERRY BRIDGE.
SEASON TICKETS
can be had only until the 20th of December (when the Books will be closed) at the office of
R. O. LOWRY,
12-1-6t No. 808 WALNUT Street.

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS,

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK,

At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.

The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

Ascensions from $2 to $5, according to altitude and time occupied. 11-16

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 325 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of
GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,
Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF FRENCH CHINA FANCY GOODS, TOYS, AND HOLIDAY ARTICLES.
On Tuesday morning,
At 9½ o'clock, comprising Vases, Motto Mugs and Cups and Saucers, Toy Figures, Chapels, Angels, Toy Tea Sets, Parian Vases and Ewers, Inkstands, Bohemian Glassware, China Dolls, Colognes, Jewel Boxes, Card Baskets, and many other articles suitable for the Holidays, and to be sold in lots adapted for retail storekeepers.
FIFTEEN (15) CASKS WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE.
Also, after the sale of fancy goods, in lots suitable for retail storekeepers, the contents of fifteen (15) casks of White Granite and C. C. Ware, comprising a large assortment of desirable articles. 12 3 2t

---

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, December 8, 1864.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.
TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES
at each place.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
12-1-18t Quartermaster-General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 29, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on
FRIDAY, December 1, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.
On FRIDAY, December 9, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel, in charge 1st Division,
12-1-7t Quartermaster-General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Tent Cuttings, &c.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets, north, Washington City, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, under the direction of Captain D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., U. S. A., a lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of:—
Infantry and Cavalry Coats, Trowsers, Shirts, Drawers, Felt Hats, Trumpets, Bugles, Metallic Scales, Drums, Flags, Tents, Books, Mess Pans, Camp Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hatchets, Haversacks, Canteens, Old Iron, Brass, Rope, &c.
ALSO,
About 100 tons of Tent Cuttings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Successful bidders must remove their purchases on or before December 21.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11 28-15t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF CONDEMNED GRAIN AND GRAIN SACKS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Seventh Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, 6th of December, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., a quantity of Damaged Grain, consisting of about
5000 BUSHELS CORN,
3650 BUSHELS OATS,
and about
30,000 DAMAGED GRAIN SACKS.
Successful bidders must remove their purchases on or before the 10th of December.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-29-6t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF STEAM TUG AND BARGES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Government wharf, foot of G street, Washington city, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, one steam tug and four Schuylkill barges, as follows:—
Steam tug "C. G. SAWTELLE."
Barge "ANTHONY CLINTON."
do "CITIZEN."
do "MILTON WILKINS."
do "UNITED STATES."
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
11-25-18t Depot of Washington, D. C.

WALKING COATS, VERY LOW PRICES, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS. OVERCOATS CHEAP, WANAMAKER & BROWN, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The State of the British Army.

At a recent dinner at Ripon, Earl de Grey and Ripon said:—There was one description of progress which had been made by the War Department which nobody disputed and nobody liked, and that was progress in the shape of increased estimates. We had to pay at the present moment for our military service much more than we paid a few years since. In the year 1853 the total cost of the army estimates was little over £10,000,000. The army estimates which it was his duty to present to Parliament this year were £14,800,000; the army estimates which were presented to Parliament in 1861-2 were a little over £16,000,000. £16,000,000, or nearly £15,000,000, as it was now, was an enormous sum; and when they saw that in the short space of nine years the army estimates had grown from £10,000,000 first to £16,000,000, and then nearly £15,000,000 in a time of peace—they had a right to ask what had happened in the interval, what was the cause of this very considerable and important increase? Now, what has happened in the interval? Why, a great deal! Since 1853 they had had in the first instance a great war—the Crimean war. Why, it showed the imperfect and inadequate condition in which their military establishments were previous to that war. A great deal of criticism was poured out at the time on those who had the conduct of the war. He would not enter on that ancient story, for the world passed so quickly that the Crimean war was almost now an ancient story; but this he would say, in justice to those in authority—and he believed the more truly that story was written the better would be the justice which posterity would do them—that when he had to do with the fitting out of a far inferior expedition, when there was no war, but only possibility of war—the fitting out of the expedition that took place to British North America at the time of the *Trent* affair—he was bound to say that he stood aghast at what must have been the duties of those who had to send out the Crimean expedition with the means which were at their disposal. The defects he had alluded to were proved and shelved. It was the duty of the Government then, it was the duty of the Government now, and would be the duty of every successive Government, to see that we do not fall back into that condition—to see that if we have an army—and we must have an army—it be maintained in an efficient state, that it be ready to do the work which it professes to do—work which, as far as its spirit, its courage, and its valor went, the British army had ever been willing to perform. Well, then, one result of that was an increased expenditure. Before 1853 we had no Military Train, no Commissariat Corps, no Army Hospital Corps. Our hospital arrangements, our medical arrangements for the army were, as was then known, grevionsly and sadly imperfect. All these things had to be improved, and improvements of this description cost money. Everything had been done, and done effectively; but it had to be paid for. The necessity of keeping a large force in India, in consequence of the late mutiny, increased the cost of the army; and another source of expenditure was that we had been gradually awakening very rapidly of late years to the conviction that it was our duty as a Christian nation to do everything in our power to maintain the health, alleviate the condition, increase the morality, and improve the intellectual development of the soldiers of our army. After alluding to the steps that had been taken to carry these improvements into effect, and mentioning the cost of the militia and volunteers as an additional strain upon the revenue of the department to which he belonged, his Lordship said that we lived in times of great mechanical change. The days of Brown Bess and smoothbores were over; we lived in the days of Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth, and in the days of rifled muskets and breechloaders. Nothing was more certain than that all improvements of warlike material tended not to war, but to peace. Nothing was more certain than this, that the more perfectly nations maintained their armies, and the more perfectly they maintained their means of warfare, the less likely were they to go to war. Men were always fighting in the days of defensive armor, and when battles ended with very little comparative loss on either side. As to the question of reducing the expenditure, he could only say that, while the Government would be blamable—would be criminal—if they maintained any expenditure which could not be justified, they would be more blamable and more criminal if they reduced the army and navy to a condition such as existed when the Crimean war broke out. For himself and his colleagues, he could only say that everything would be done to reduce the expenditure of his department. His Lordship concluded by thanking the company for the honor they had done him.

Old Times.

From a copy of the *Worcester Magazine* for the third week in October, 1786, we extract an advertisement which was doubtless very serious then, though only amusing now. It is headed with a picture of an old-fashioned stage-coach, and proceeds as follows:—

STAGES FROM PORTSMOUTH, IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, TO SAVANNAH, IN GEORGIA.

There is now a line of stages established from New Hampshire to Georgia, which go and return regularly, and carry the several mails, by order and permission of Congress.

The stages from Boston to Hartford, in Connecticut, set out from the house of Levi Pease, at the sign of the New York stage, opposite the mall in Boston, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, precisely at five o'clock; by which means those who take passage at Boston, in the stage which sets off on Monday morning, may arrive at New York on the Thursday evening following, and the mails will be but four days going from Boston to New York, and so from New York to Boston.

The stages from New York for Boston set out on the same days, and reach Hartford at the same time as the Boston stages.

The stages from Boston exchange passengers with the stages from Hartford and Spencer, and the Hartford stages exchange with those from New York at Hartford. Passengers are again exchanged at Stratford Ferry, and not again until their arrival in New York.

By the present regulation of the stages, it is certainly the most convenient and expeditious way of traveling that can possibly be had in America, and in order to render it the cheapest the proprietors of the stages have lowered their price from four pence to three pence a mile, with liberty to passengers to carry fourteen pounds of baggage.

In the winter season, the stages will run with the mail but twice a week, instead of three times as in the summer, and will set out from said Pease's every Monday and Thursday morning, precisely at 5 o'clock.

Those who intend to take passage in the stage, must leave their names and baggage, the evening preceding the morning that the stages set off at the several places where the stages put up, and pay one-half of their passage to the place where the first exchange of passengers is made, if bound so far, and if not, one-half of their passage so far as they are bound.

N.B. Way passengers will be accommodated when the stages are not full, at the same rate, viz.: three pence only per mile.

⁂ Said Pease keeps good lodging, &c., for gentlemen-travelers, and stabling for horses.

—Thomas Bridgman, an old resident of Northampton, Massachusetts, died on Friday, at the age of 69. He was the author of "Inscriptions on the Gravestones in the Graveyards of Northampton and of other Towns in the Valley of the Connecticut," published in 1850, and several other volumes of a similar character.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—The real name of Brother Ignatius is Joseph Leycester Lyne. He was born in 1837.

—The Diet of the little Duchy of Lauenburg have passed a resolution in favor of annexation to Prussia.

—The yacht for Garibaldi has been bought at last. The sum paid was £700. She is fifty tons burden, and called the *Princess Royal*.

—The Queen of Holland, traveling *incognita*, under the title of the Countess de Buren, has passed through Milan and Venice.

—Another explosion of gunpowder has taken place in England—this time in one of the mills of Messrs. Hall, at Faversham. Two men were killed, and much damage done to property.

—Twelve of the soldiers condemned for the affair of Aspromonte, but pardoned by the recent royal decree, have passed through that city on the way to rejoin their regiments.

—It is said that the Fellows of Balliol College, Oxon, have come to a resolution which will henceforward admit Roman Catholic undergraduates to that society.

—A fearful storm raged in Scotland lately. An immense amount of damage was done. In some places there were floods which carried off great quantities of property; in others there was a serious loss of life.

—One of the marvels of modern traveling is the announcement that a passenger bent on doing things rapidly may leave London on any night at 8 o'clock, and the second night after, precisely at 8 o'clock (that is, in forty-eight hours), be in Madrid. The route is by way of Folkestone, Paris, Bordeaux, and Treves.

—That French ladies have taken a fancy to walking-sticks is an old story; but a new feature in their whim is the introduction of fine steel blades into the handles of the more costly, so that they may be used as a weapon of attack. These canes are exhibited in most of the best shop windows.

—It is stated that when the late Duke of Newcastle was on his death-bed the Queen twice came from her long retirement and paid a visit of kindness to her noble subject. The Prince of Wales came also to see the Duke the day after the Queen's first visit. He was permitted, just before his death, to see his infant grandson, the future heir of his illustrious house.

—A bailiff in England lately served a process from the court upon a poor man in Blackburn, the amount claimed being small. The whole of the family being out of work, and actually in want of the common necessaries of life, they were unable to muster the payment of one shilling for appearance, whereupon the bailiff seized the family Bible, almost the only remaining remnant of the household goods, with which he walked off in triumph.

—There is trouble in Poland about the kidnapping of Jewish girls at Warsaw. The Jewish community had hitherto been silent about it, because none but the lower classes had been subjected to this treatment. But about three months ago, the daughter of a rich Israelite having been enticed into a convent of Felician nuns, and then forcibly kept there, the father complained to the bishops, and after innumerable efforts his child was restored to him. She said there are about a dozen more Jewish girls in the same convent.

—The official text of the treaty of peace between Denmark and the German Powers contains twenty-four articles, together with a protocol referring to the evacuation of Jutland. Denmark renounces all right to the Duchies, cedes the Schleswig Islands along with Schleswig, and agrees to recognize any disposal of the ceded territories which the allies may make. Denmark is to be compensated for the war contributions levied in Jutland, and the vessels and cargoes captured on either side during the war are to be restored or the owners indemnified.

—A number of Spanish bishops and clergy are preparing to send a deputation to Rome to present to the Pope the expression of their attachment to the visible Head of the Church; to protest against the spoliation of the patrimony of St. Peter; and to invite his Holiness, in case he should be obliged to leave Rome, to take up his abode in some metropolitan city of Spain. The deputation will also offer to the Pope a considerable sum of money, the proceeds of a subscription made for the purpose by all classes of society in Spain.

Marriage in Prison.

Prior to the middle of the last century there was in the Fleet Prison a colony of degraded ecclesiastics, who derived their livelihood from celebrating clandestine marriages, for fees smaller than those legally taken at the parish church. Already incarcerated for debt, or for delinquencies, the reverend functionaries were beyond the reach of episcopal correction. In some instances their profits were very great. Thus we are told that by one of them six thousand couples were married in a single year; whilst at the neighboring parish church of St. Andrew's, Holborn, the number of marriages solemnized in the same period was but fifty-three. These clandestine connections were also celebrated at Mayfair, at Tyburn, and in other parts of London; and through the instrumentality of hedge-parsons they were common all over the kingdom—in fact, greatly more so than marriages in the face of the Church. It is difficult to explain this, consistently with even a moderate exercise of ecclesiastical discipline. The individuals who thus brought disgrace on their sacred calling, enjoyed, in some instances, pecuniary prosperity; but more generally, from their vices, fell into poverty and dependence—insomuch that a prosperous innkeeper would occasionally have a parson on his establishment for the accommodation of wedding parties. The consequence was that the bulk of the common people, less awake to the terrors of spiritual reprehension than mindful of economy, were joined in holy matrimony by outcasts, who, though base and profligate, were nevertheless, by virtue of their ordination, indelibly sacerdotal.—*Commentaries on the Law of Marriage.*

THE BRIDESMAID ENGAGED.—She is sparing of her smiles is the bridesmaid engaged! Her manner is distant to a painful degree. She exercises none of her charms upon you; she wishes you to understand that she is another's; she is so confoundedly anxious to give you no encouragement that at times she is simply rude. The greater her beauty the more utterly extinguishing is this behavior. Your efforts to get up a pleasant and easy conversation become more and more feeble; and at last you sink back in your chair, silent, crushed, hopeless: feeling as if you were sitting on the shady side of an iceberg, or as if, like the wedding-cake, you had been lately frosted—but not with sugar. Her reasons for this conduct are sound enough. She is engaged to another, and she wishes to save you the disappointment which you will assuredly suffer in case you fall in love with her—a misfortune she too hastily considers certain, unless she puts some restraint upon her fascinations. Accordingly, she restrains them so carefully that her smiles, like dogs in the dog-days, are all muzzled, or led by a string; and her glances are so cold, and her answers so curt that, far from falling in love with her yourself, you are lost in astonishment that another should have had the audacity to do so. There is but one way to thaw the coldness of the bridesmaid engaged—lead her to suppose that you are yourself engaged, or, still better, married, and she will be a different girl in a moment.—*Chambers' Journal.*

—Business is brisk at the Charlestown Navy Yard. There are five thousand men on the pay-rolls.

—A lad of fifteen years old recently captured a shoplifter at Lewiston, Me. Seeing a man steal a cap and walk off, the boy followed him, and, presenting an unloaded pistol, threatened to shoot him if he did not return the article. He led the thief back to the store, and made him pay a double price for the cap.

FINANCIAL.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe6-tf

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. James Pollock, Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts, Henry K. Bennett,
Samuel T. Bodine, Philip B. Mingle,
George Nugent, John Aikman,
William J. Howard, Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work.
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
11-17tl JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,
AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.
$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.
$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.
$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.
$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.
PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.
Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
11-30-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

CENTRAL
EATING HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
10-17-3m PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
ESPECIALLY
FANCY SILVER WARE,
Suitable for 12 3tl
HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.
Breeches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.
Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought, 11-19-3m
HARRISON JARDEN.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description

OPERA GLASSES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N.B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

STULL'S
NEW PATENT STOVE,
FOR COOKING AND HEATING
BY GAS.
Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at
11-30-1m No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.
Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,
11-19-1m No. 431 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.
In the matter of the opening of GREEN Street from CARPENTER to WISSAHICKON or PARK Street.
The report of the Commissioners to lay out and open Green street from Carpenter street to Wissahickon or Park street, Twenty-second Ward, having been filed, the Court of Common Pleas, at December Term, 1864, will be asked to confirm the same unless exceptions be filed thereto.
JOHN S. LITTLE,
JOHN B. GREEN,
11-28-m3t* W. F. SMITH, Comm'rs.

FINANCIAL.

7 3-10ths 7 3-10ths
TREASURY NOTES.
7 3-10THS
OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY,
IN LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS,
AT THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
12-5 3t CASHIER.

MICHAEL JACOBS,
BANKER,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 11-25-1m

HENRY APPLE,
GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 205 S. Water Street, below Walnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of work made of old and new stuff, always on hand or made to order.
Coal packed in hogsheads for shipping. All kinds of trimmings punctually attended to. 11-29

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 7 FARQUHAR BUILDING,
11-28-3m WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD,
BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

GOLD, GOLD, GODL.
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 150s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.
The interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
11-15-1m Philadelphia.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
3-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [ta8]

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-24-3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-24-3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.
President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.
Directors.
Thomas A. Scott, James B. Magee,
E. B. Kneass, T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman, John W. Hall, do
Robert F. King, John Brady, do
John M. Riley, W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver, William G. Ennis, Colorado.
D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.
Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.
Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3.50 per share for a limited number of shares.
Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—
HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES, Army Standard.
The Tents to be made of 28½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 12 ounces to the linear yard.
The Flies to be made of 28½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 10 ounces to the linear yard.
SHELTER TENTS, Army standard. To be made of Cotton Duck, 33¼ inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces to the linear yard.
All of the above tents and flies to be made according to the specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace the guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
The bids must state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
12-3-6t Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 30, 1864.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned until TUESDAY, December 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:—

Camp Colors for Infantry		Army Standard.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets,		do
Wall do do,		do
Hospital Tent Pins, large,		do
Do do small,		do
Wall do large,		do
Wall do small,		do
Company Order Books,		do
Do Clothing Account Books,		do
Do Descriptive	do,	do
Do Morning Report	do,	do
Post Order	do,	do
Post Morning Report	do,	do
Post Letter	do,	do
Post Guard Report	do,	do
Regimental General Order	do,	do
Do Letter	do,	do
Do Descriptive	do,	do
Do Index	do,	do
Record Target Practice	do,	do

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, December 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, December 14, 1864, and preference will be given to bidders agreeing to complete their deliveries within three months from date of commencement.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
12-3-6t Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—
ROUTE NO. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north.
Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE NO. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE NO. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—
On Route No. 1.......................$100,000
On Route No. 2....................... 200,000
On Route No. 3....................... 60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation [on] Route No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES,
11-18-30t Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PROPERTY,
Office Second Story Girard Bank
PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, December 6, 1864, for the erection of a Public Green House on the City Burial Ground, situate on Lamb Tavern road and Heart lane.
Drawings and specifications can be seen at this office.
JOHN W. LEIGH,
11-30 6t Commissioner of City Property.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.
All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.
Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-1 Depot of Washington.

SPECIAL NOTICE—SHELTER TENTS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, November 28, 1864.
The advertisement from this office dated NOVEMBER 21, 1864, for
SHELTER TENTS,
is hereby modified as regards the width of the material, which must be 33¼ inches wide, weighing 8 ounces to the linear yard, instead of 28½ inches.
Bidders are informed that the specifications require the material to be thoroughly wetted and shrunk before being made up.
Preference will be given to Cotton Duck, and no Tents will be received of material weighing less than 8 ounces to the linear yard.
WILLIAM W. McKIM,
12-1-4t Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR CUTTING AND CORDING FIREWOOD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Nos. 534 and 536 Fourteenth street,
Near New York Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1864.
Written Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, 1864, for cutting and cording 500 to 25,000 cords of WOOD, on lands within the limits of this Department, in Virginia or Maryland, to be designated by the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.
The wood must be cut four feet in length, and split to the usual size of cord wood, and the cord will be eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet and four inches high.
The contractor will be required to make all necessary roads and to cord the wood in places easily accessible to teams.
Any further information desired can be obtained upon application at this office.
An oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States must accompany each bid.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Cutting and Cording Firewood," and addressed to
M. J. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
11-30-8t Department of Washington.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.
Sealed proposals are invited until December 7, 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with
TWO THOUSAND (2000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.
The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos 1, 2, and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.
Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.
The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct; delivered at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad Depot in Washington, D. C.
The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids.
Payments will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.
The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground and made from wheat ground in the vicinity where manufactured, unless of a very superior quality.
The Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, head lined.
An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.
Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.
Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."
S. C. GREENE,
11-30-6t Captain and C. S. V.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1863.
Sealed Proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5000 bushels of Corn or Oats, and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards.
Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The Hay or Straw to be securely baled.
The particular kind or description of Oats, Corn, Hay, or Straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector, before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will within ten days thereafter execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.
All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.
The full name and Post Office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."
Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds may be obtained upon application to this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State) ————
(Date) ————
I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated, Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:—
—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186–, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186–, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant,
————
Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated December 8, 1863, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
Witness:— [Seal.]
[Seal.]
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
1-4 tf Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

OLD CLOTHES MARKET IN LONDON.

Home Consumption and Exportation.

The London *Times* has a curious article, showing what becomes of the old clothes picked up in London. We copy the material portions:—

The streams of old clothes that hour by hour are seductively drained, either by floral exchange, attractive advertisement, or by the downright pestering of "Old Ikeys," culminate in the great old clothes mart in Houndsditch, where Hebrews most do congregate. The clothes that are intended to remain in this country have to be tutored and transformed. The "clobberer," the "reviver," and the "translator" lay hands upon them.

The duty of the "clobberer" is to patch, to sew up, and to restore, as far as possible the garments to their pristine appearance; black cloth garments pass into the hands of the "revivers," who rejuvenate seedy black coats, and, for the moment, make them look as good as new. The "translator's" duty is of a higher order; his office is to transform one garment into another—the skirts of a cast-off coat, being the least worn part of the garment, make capital waistcoats, tunics for children' &c. Hats are revived in a still more wonderful manner; they are cut down to take out the grease marks, relined, and appear in the shops like new ones. The streets surrounding the old clothes market are full of shops where these "clobbered" and "revived" goods are exposed for sale, and really a stranger to the trade would not know but what they were new goods.

THE PURCHASERS.

There is a department of the market also dedicated to old clothes, male and female, "clobbered" and revived. It is a touching sight to see the class of persons who frequent the men's market and turn over the seedy black garments that are doing their best to put on a good appearance—the toil-worn clerks, who for some social reason are expected to apparel themselves in black, and the equally careworn members of the clerical profession, chiefly curates whose meagre stipends do not permit of the extravagance of new suits of clothes. The ladies' market is a vast wardrobe of silk dresses, but if we are to believe the saleswomen, the matrons of England are more thrifty than we give them credit for. "Servants come here to purchase, sir? No, indeed, sir; ladies worth hundreds of pounds," was the reply we got to our inquiries as to the class of purchasers.

EXPORTED MATERIALS.

Black cloth clothes that are too far gone to be "clobbered" and "revived" are always sent abroad to be cut up to make caps. France takes the best of these old clothes for this purpose. The linings are stripped out, and in this condition they are admitted duty free as old rags. Russia and Poland, where caps seem to be universally worn by the working population, are content with still more threadbare garments, to be cut up for this purpose. The great bulk of our cast-off clothes of all kinds, however, find their way to two markets—Ireland and Holland. The old clothes' bags of the collectors may, in fact, be said to be emptied out in the land of Erin, as far as the ordinary order of clothes go, while to Holland only special articles of apparel are exported. Singularly enough, the destination of the red tunics of the whole British infantry is the chest of the sturdy Dutchman.

There seems to be some popular belief or superstition in that water-logged country that red cloth affords the best protection against rheumatism, consequently these jackets all find their way to the land of dykes. The sleeves are cut off, and they are made to button in a double-breasted fashion; thus remodelled, they are worn next to the skin like a flannel waistcoat by all careful Dutchmen among the laboring classes. The Irish chiefly favor corduroys, and we suspect the worn-out legs of British pantaloons of this material are cut off and converted into breeches for Pat. Where he gets those wonderful swallow-tailed coats with brass buttons is a puzzle to all the dealers; it is very certain they do not come from this side of the Channel, and it is equally clear they are remnants of costume two generations back.

UNIFORMS AND LIVERIES.

Our readers will perhaps have noticed the special avidity the dealers in old clothes evince for all kinds of regimentals, full dress liveries, volunteers' uniforms, beadles' coats, &c. Anything specially splendid in this line is marked by the collectors as a sportsman marks any rare and brilliantly plumaged bird, and ultimately it is sure to be bagged by them. One of the largest dealers in London in these showy dresses once said to us, seeing a guardsman going along the street, "A thousand to one that coat comes into my hands." Really the inevitability there appears to be about the destination of these regimentals, if known to their wearers, should make them very uncomfortable. The dealers would, if they could, strip them off their backs just as an eel-woman skins an eel.

A Lord Mayor's footman's full dress livery is viewed by these gentry with wolfish eyes. These are the great prizes of the profession—and their barbaric splendors are destined for a special market—the South Coast of Africa, where nature puts on her most gorgeous apparel, and the great ones of the land are determined to have something to match. Travelers often tell us of the marvellous appearance of the chiefs of these parts when in full mufti; but we scarcely expected to find our old clothes dealers the regular *costumiers* of these sable dignitaries, transmitting regimentals, laced liveries, and cocked hats, as regularly to them as a London tailor sends his clothes to his country customers. And Mumbo Jumbo will not be put off with inferior articles—the slightest blemish in color or inferiority in cloth is instantly detected and rejected by these semi-savages, hence the greatest care is necessary in catering for their wants.

It is just possible that the Lord Mayors for these last dozen years would be able to recognize their own splendid liveries on the backs of a council of these potentates if they could ever be got together for any purpose whatever. We ourselves saw an assortment of well-preserved liveries of the heir to the proudest throne in the world, just being packed for exportation to the grand destination of all fine liveries we have just mentioned. It should be some solace to the parish beadle that his clothes, instead of descending in the social scale, like those of ordinary civilians, is destined to flame upon the back of some autocrat who holds the lives of thousands of men at his disposal, instead of only being the emblems of terror to poor parish boys.

THE WAISTCOATS.

There is one odd item of old clothes that has a singular history. There are still a certain class in the community addicted to the use of silk-velvet waistcoats. This class is generally to be found among the well-to-do tradesmen of country towns. The longevity of a black silk-velvet waistcoat is proverbial; it will not wear out. After adorning the responsible corporation of some provincial grocer until he is thoroughly tired of it, what does our reader think is its ultimate destination?—the pate of some street German or Polish Jew! In obedience to a Rabbinical law it is not considered right by some of the more conscientious Hebrews to go uncovered, and these second-hand waistcoats are bought up to make skull-caps for their use.

RAGS.

When old clothes are too bad for anything else they are still good enough for shoddy and mungo. It is not many years since Mr. Ferrand denounced the 'devil's dust' of the Yorkshire woollen manufacturers; this devil's dust arises from the grand translation of old cloth into new. Batley, Dewsbury, and Leeds have been described as the grand centre of woollen rags—the tatterdemallion capitals, into which are drawn all the greasy, frowsy, cast-off clothes of Europe, and whence issue the pilot cloths, the Petershams, the beavers, the Tweeds, the Chesterfields, and the Mohairs in which our modern dandies disport themselves. The old rags, after being reduced to the condition of wool by enormous toothed wheels, are mixed with a varying amount of fresh wool, and the whole is then worked up into the fabrics we have mentioned, which now have the run of fashion. It is estimated that shoddy and mungo supply the materials for a third of the woollen manufactures of this country. Here is a grand transformation. No man can say that the materials of the coat he is wearing has not been already on the back of some greasy beggar.

The final destination, however, of old clothes is the soil; when art can do no more for much-vexed woollen fibre, it becomes a land rag.

Revolutions of Costume.

The changes of fashion interest everybody, and the following views of those changes, considered in the light of their relation to social usage, will therefore be found worthy of perusal. Facts of this kind teach us the future by reviewing philosophically the conduct of the past:—

Revolutions in costume are periodical, as in almost everything else in this world. From the beginning of this century, when dresses were reduced to their narrowest proportions, they have gradually increased in size till they have become so uncomely and uncomfortably distended that it is neither safe nor possible to wear them. Of course this applies more to feminine than to masculine costume; but both are progressing in a parallel line on the racing ground of fashion. Singularly enough, the tendency towards distension regularly coincides with the progress of the century.

When a century, for instance, is in its first years, civilized humanity seems to feel young, and in no way eager to conceal under a pile of garments the beautiful form granted to the "lord of creation." As the century advances in years, fashion assumes matronly ideas, and stately notions quite unknown to the preceding generations of beaux. And when the century approaches towards its completion, then all the resources, all the craft of millinery, tailoring, and perfumery are brought to bear on the means of dissimulating old age and decrepitude.

In the beginning of a century man is not ashamed of himself. With the sunny confidence of youth he walks in the streets and appears in assemblies dressed as nearly as possible as the man of nature. In the latter part of the century youth itself seems to delight in assuming the appearance of old age. The examination of any book of costume affords numberless illustrations of this inscrutable law of revolutions in dress, from the Middle Ages down to our own time. Writing and preaching against fashion have in all time not only been perfectly useless, but made the wearer more determined to persevere in it, however unseemly, ridiculous, or even dangerous to wear. Some days ago three of the *demi-monde*, dressed in the light garments worn at the beginning of the present century, appeared in the garden of the Tuileries, and caused, as it may be imagined, an immense sensation. But they were not allowed to enjoy long the benefit of being stared at in wonderment by the promenaders of the Parisian garden. Authority, under the form of a three-cornered *sergent de ville*, expelled them from the fashionable garden. It appears that each of them had adopted one of the colors of the French tri-color.

The question is to know if the ladies were expelled for want of respect for the French flag, or for their bold protestations against the prevailing fashion introduced by the Spanish lady who reigns at the Tuileries. There is no fear that such an attempt will be repeated in Hyde Park, for the simple reason that no lady would dream of making such experiments in public. Men's costume is naturally less exaggerated in form than the dresses of the fair sex. It is also slower in its secular development. Hats, for instance, although from time to time slightly modified in type, keep during a century the same general form.

The eighteenth century was condemned to the ridiculous three-cornered hat; the nineteenth is doomed to the still uglier chimney-pot. General Foy, writing on military costume, considered it an immense boon for the soldier the superseding of the breeches by the trousers. He held that the suppression of the garter gave much more easiness to the movements of the leg. But the opinion of Foy is no longer partaken of by the French military authorities, since, irresistibly drawn in the circle of revolving fashion, they have come back to breeches and leggings for French infantry.

A similar attempt made by the volunteers in England is very likely to lead her sons, in a given time, back to the costume of their fathers. As it is, we may fairly expect that the prevailing fashion of enormously distended dresses is to prevail during the rest of the century, in spite of all its perils and its ugliness. Our grandmothers had the doors of their houses raised and enlarged to allow the introduction of their head-dresses and their hoops. Until such alterations have been largely practised in our constructions, carriages, theatres, ball-rooms, &c., there is no chance of seeing the taste for the present bell-shaped dresses diminish or begin to disappear.

PETROLEUM IN SOUTHERN INDIANA.—Over seven thousand acres of land have been leased in Perry county, Indiana, by a wealthy Louisville company, for the purpose of operating in the oil business. Operations on Little Blue river, in Crawford county, are also going ahead with every promise of success. We likewise learn that several leases have been taken in the south-eastern portion of Harrison county for the same purpose. Persons acquainted with the subject have no doubt that oil may be obtained in large quantities in many places along the southern border of the State, and that in a few years a large business will be done in that line.—*Louisville Democrat.*

POPULATION OF CHINA, ETC.—The following statistics, relating to the internal condition of China proper, are taken from the statistical chart of a new work, by Mr. R. Montgomery Martin, late Her Majesty's treasurer for the colonial, consular, and diplomatic services in China, and member of the Legislative Council at Hong Kong, entitled "China: Political, Commercial, and Social." In China proper it appears there are 367,632,907 inhabitants, and in the dependencies of Mantchooria, Mongolia, Turkistan, Thibet, etc., about 40,000,000, making a total of 400,500,000 of people under one government. The population on each square mile is 283, and the area in square miles is 1,297,999. The quantity of land is estimated at 830,829,100 English acres, of which 141,119,743 is under cultivation. The land tax realizes 27,864,023 taels of silver; the salt revenue 4,618,834 taels; and other duties 991,092 taels. The total fixed revenue of the provinces is 35,016,023 taels, of which sum 22,445,573 taels and 3,423,955 shih of rice (a shih being about 160 lbs. avoirdupois) are transmitted to the imperial treasury, whilst 5,369,329 taels remain in the provinces. The standing army and militia number 1,232,000 men. The table from which the above statistics are taken is prepared from various authorities, the greater portion having been furnished in China, and translated from the official records.

NEW ALLOYS OF SILVER.—M. Peligot, the chemist of the French Mint, has been making experiments to ascertain how the introduction of zinc, or the complete substitution of zinc for the copper in the new French coinage—which was to consist of 835 parts silver and 165 parts copper—would affect the alloy; and he has discovered that alloys of the legal standard, in which part or the whole of the copper was replaced by zinc, are remarkably malleable, and when rolled are perfectly homogeneous. They are of a beautiful white color; but the binary alloy of silver and zinc is somewhat yellowish. The fusibility of the zinc alloys is greater than the copper; they are very sonorous and elastic, and if made brittle by hammering, the malleability is restored by heating. The study of the atomic alloys showed that equal equivalents of silver and zinc, or two equivalents of silver to one of zinc, gave malleable alloys, while the compounds of one equivalent of silver and two equivalents of zinc, and also of two equivalents of silver and three equivalents of zinc, are too brittle to be rolled. Besides the recommendation of being cheaper, the zinc alloy blackens less readily with sulphuretted hydrogen than the copper compound. An alloy of 800 of silver and 200 of zinc will keep its whiteness in a solution of polysulphide, which will rapidly blacken the legal alloy of copper and silver.—*Mining and Smelting Magazine.*

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
Major and Recruiting Officer.
ms1-tf

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing
SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which, for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELLER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. 1a4-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 511 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-6m] opposite State House.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-10 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. E. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEE[illegible]
Can find at our establishment a full as[illegible] Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Pate[illegible] Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescripti[illegible] at as low prices as genuine first-class goods [illegible]
FINE ESSENTIAL [illegible]
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,
Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

F. BROWN'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,
An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint
DYSPEPSIA.
In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.
IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
FREDERICK BROWN,
Druggist and Chemist,
N. E. Cor. FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
Philadelphia,
11-16tt And for sale by Druggists generally.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8-3m

PERSONAL.
DR. CHARLES HUBERT'S
Purely imported FRENCH FEMALE LIQUID and PILLS, warranted in all cases. Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT, Obstetrical Physician. Entrance and offices private for Ladies. Apply at the BOTANIC DRUG STORE,
No. 1019 COATES STREET,
11-28-1m West of Tenth.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *grease*—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three.*
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au6-tf

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

FOR NEW YORK.
OUTSIDE LINE.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
NEW FREIGHT LINE
FOR NEW YORK,
and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY,
from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 2 P. M.
For freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, at fair rates, apply to
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
11-18 3m No. 2½ North Wharves.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
EDINBURG, Saturday, December 10.
GLASGOW, Saturday, December 17.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..........$100·00 Steerage..........$30·00
First Cabin to London 170·00 Steerage to London... 40·00
First Cabin to Paris... 130·00 Steerage to Paris..... 40·00
First Cabin to Hamburg 110·00 Steerage to Hamburg.. 74·00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $100, $170, $210. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, December 10, 1864.
The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, December 10, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja4-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, November 15.
The British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain C. F. Pool, will sail for the above port on the 15th November.
Steerage $25 in currency.
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
10-26 No. 101 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
Will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.............. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express.............. 3 00
At 11·30 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.............. 2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express.............. 3 00
At 12·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).............. 1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket.............. 2 25
2d Class do.............. 1 50
At 1 ½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket.............. 2 25
2d Class do.............. 1 50
For Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3·30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 and 11·30 A. M., 12·30, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11½ P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 9·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.............. 3 00
At 4·30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.............. 3 00
At 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express.............. 3 00
At 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York.............. 2 25
The 6·45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sunday excepted.
For Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.
For Lambertville at 5 P. M. on Saturdays only.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 5 P. M., and 12 midnight.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 6, and 8 P. M.
For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street.
WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
December 1, 1864.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE
From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7, 10, and 11·30 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route. When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja1-tf Pier No. 1 North River, New York.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH,
PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,
THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
FARE $2.
EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.
On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M.
Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. by29-tf
W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, November 13, 1864, Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 5·00 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·30, 3·50 and 10·30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·00, 5·30 and 11·00 P. M.
Wilmington at 5·00 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·00, 5·30, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Baltimore at 4·45, 8·40 A. M. (Express), 1·10, 4·40, 6·35, and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1·48, 7·15, 9·15 A. M., 12·24, 1·00, 2·30, 4·23, 6·30, 8·05, and 10·00 P. M.
Salisbury at 11·45 A. M.
Milford at 2·30 P. M.
Dover at 6·50 A. M., and 3·55 P. M.
New Castle at 8·10 A. M., and 6·00 P. M.
Chester at 8·15, 9·55 A. M., 1·00, 3·13, 5·00, 7·20, 9·10 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 8·45 A. M., 3·00 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 8·11, 9·35 A. M., 3·51, 4·50, and 11·40 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·40 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—Only at 5·00 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 5·00 A. M., 10·30, and 11·00 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
at H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6·30	3·25	Philadelphia	8·00	4·30
West Grove	6·57	3·52	West Chester	7·45	4·32
Avondale	7·05	4·01	W. C. Junction	9·36	5·41
Kennett	7·16	4·11	Concord	9·23	5·54
Chadd's Ford	7·42	4·41	Chadd's Ford	9·41	6·11
Concord	8·00	5·00	Kennett	10·05	6·37
W. C. Junction	8·15	5·15	Avondale	10·21	6·54
Philadelphia	9·22	6·28	West Grove	10·29	7·02
West Chester	8·55	6·10	Oxford	10·56	7·36

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.
Passengers go through without change of cars.
1a4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—TEN DAILY TRAINS! PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG—356 MILES!
The Ticket Office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is now located at the New Passenger Depot of the Company, THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
On and after MONDAY, October 31, 1864, trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—
8·00 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN, with the following connections:—Arrive at WEST CHESTER INTERSECTION 9·05 A. M., and connect with West Chester Railroad, arriving at West Chester 9·30 A. M. At DOWNINGTOWN 9·35 A. M., connecting with train for Waynesburg, and reaching there 11·10 A. M. At COLUMBIA 11·50 A. M., connecting with Northern Central Railroad, and reaching York at 2·50 P. M., Hanover Junction 3·30 P. M., Hanover 4·45 P. M., and Gettysburg 6·15 P. M. Also, with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, leaving at 2·00 P. M. Arrive at HARRISBURG 1·20 P. M., connecting with Northern Central trains North, thus:—Leave Harrisburg 1·45 P. M., arrive at Sunbury 4·02 P. M., Milton 5·02 P. M., Williamsport 6·15 P. M., Lock Haven 7·50 P. M. [Passengers for Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., reach Elmira at 10·40 P. M., and Buffalo at 6·15 A. M.] [Passengers for Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Beech Haven, Shickshinny, Plymouth, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston and Scranton, take the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg trains at Northumberland.] At HARRISBURG, for points South on Northern Central Railway, leave at 1·30 P. M., arrive York 2·57 P. M., Hanover Junction 3·30 P. M., Hanover 4·45 P. M., and Gettysburg 6·15 P. M. At HARRISBURG, for points in Cumberland Valley, leaving at 1·40 P. M., arrive Carlisle 2·58 P. M., Chambersburg 4·35 P. M., and Hagerstown 6·15 P. M. At TYRONE 6·50 P. M., connecting with Bald Eagle Valley Train, leaving at 7·00 P. M., and arriving at Bellefonte at 9·00 P. M. At ALTOONA 7·40 P. M., connecting with Branch train for Hollidaysburg, reaching there 8·25 P. M. At CRESSON 8·38 P. M., connecting with Branch train for Ebensburg, arriving there 9·40 P. M. At PITTSBURG 1·30 A. M., and there connecting for all points West, North-west, and Southwest.
10·00 A. M.
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1, arriving at Paoli at 11·00 A. M.
11·40 A. M.
FAST LINE connects at LANDISVILLE 2·40 P. M., with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, arriving at Litiz 3·10 P. M., Ephrata 3·33 P. M., and Reading at 4·25 P. M. At HARRISBURG, with an Accommodation Train on Northern Central Railway, for Sunbury and intermediate points, reaching Sunbury at 6·50 P. M. At HARRISBURG with train on Cumberland Valley for Carlisle, arriving there at 5·15 P. M. Arrives at Pittsburg 1·30 A. M., and there makes close connection for all Western points.
1·00 P. M.
PARKESBURG ACCOMMODATION, arrives at Parkesburg at 3·23 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations.
2·30 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, makes connection at Downington at 4·04 P. M., with train on Waynesburg Branch, leaving at 4·30 P. M., and arriving at Waynesburg at 6·00 P. M. At COLUMBIA, at 6·25 P. M., with Northern Central Railway for York, leaving Wrightsville 7·00 P. M., and arriving at York 7·40 P. M. Arrives at Harrisburg at 7·45 P. M.
4·00 P. M.
EMIGRANT ACCOMMODATION, from No. 137 Dock street, daily, except Sunday.—Arrives at Harrisburg, 2·45 A. M.; Mifflin, 9·47 A. M.; Altoona, 3·20 P. M.; and Pittsburg, 11·00 P. M. The cars are comfortable, and emigrants, or families going West, will find the rates low, and have their baggage, for which checks are given, forwarded by the same train. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent, 137 Dock street. Between Harrisburg and Pittsburg a first class car is attached to this train for local travel.
4·00 P. M.
LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, reaches Lancaster at 7·23 P. M., and reaches Columbia at 8·10 P. M.
5·30 P. M.
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2, reaches Paoli at 6·30 P. M.
8·00 P. M.
PITTSBURG AND ERIE EXPRESS, with the following connections:—Arrive—Harrisburg, 12·20 A. M.; Sunbury, 3·23 A. M.; Northumberland, 3·30 A. M.; Milton, 4·08 A. M.; Williamsport, 5·20 A. M.; Lock Haven, 6·35 A. M.; Emporium, 10·12 A. M.; St. Mary's, 11·12 A. M.; Corry, 3·32 P. M.; and Erie, 5·25 P. M. [At Corry close connection is made with Oil Creek R. R., for Titusville and Shaffer's, the present terminus of the Road, thence by Stage or Boat for Oil City and Franklin.] [Passengers for Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Beech Haven, Shickshinny, Plymouth, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston, and Scranton, take the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg trains at Northumberland.] [Passengers for Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, etc., reach Elmira at 11·35 A. M., and Buffalo at 9·29 P. M.] At HARRISBURG, with Northern Central Railway, for the South, leaving at 2·50 A. M.; arrives York, 4·10 A. M.; Hanover Junction, 4·45 A. M.; leaves Hanover Junction 9·30 A. M.; arrives Hanover, 11·00 A. M., and Gettysburg, 1·25 P. M. At HUNTINGDON, 4·49 A. M., with train on Broad Top R. R., arriving Hopewell —— A. M., Mt. Dallas, —— A. M., and connecting thence by Stage for Bedford. At TYRONE, 5·48 A. M., connecting with train on Bald Eagle Valley Road, leaving Tyrone at 8·50 A. M., arrive Bellefonte, 11·13 A. M., and Howard, 12·20 P. M. Leaving Tyrone on Clearfield R. R. at 8·55 A. M., and arriving Phillipsburg, 11·00 A. M. At CRESSON, 7·34 A. M., connecting with branch train for Ebensburg, and arriving there, 12·30 P. M. At BLAIRSVILLE INTERSECTION, 9·52 A. M., connecting with branch train which arrives, Blairsville, 10·15 A. M., and Indiana, 11·45 A. M. [This train also connects at Blairsville with West Pennsylvania R. R., arriving Saltsburg, 11·20 A. M.] Arrives PITTSBURG at 12·40 P. M., and connects for all points West.
10·45 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, stops only at Downingtown, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Marysville, Newport, Mifflin, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Altoona, Gallitzin, and Conemaugh. At HUNTINGDON, with Broad Top R. R., leaving there at 8·00 A. M., and arriving at Dudley —— A. M., Mt. Dallas —— A. M., and thence by stage to Bedford. At ALTOONA at 9·15 A. M., connection is made with train for Hollidaysburg, reaching there at 9·45 A. M., and thence by hack to Bedford. Arrives at Pittsburg, 2·40 P. M., making close connection with through trains on all the diverging roads from that point North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad.
For further information, apply at the Passenger Station, corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES—New Arrangement.—On and after TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, trains will leave from Walnut Street Pier as follows:—
For Cape May and all places south of Millville at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate places south of Glassboro at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Glassboro at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Cape May at 6 A. M. and 11·45 A. M.
" Millville at 8·10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
" Bridgeton at 7·15 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
" Salem at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M.
" Woodbury at 7, 8·47, and 9·47 A. M., and 4·15 P. M., and 6·10 P. M. to Camden only.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY
Will attend to all the usual branches of Express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country any article entrusted to them. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
Philadelphia, November 1, 1864. [11-1]

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
The 8·20 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 9, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 9 P. M.
The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk and Conshohocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M.; 2, 5, 7, and 8½ P. M.
H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after MONDAY, November 14, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the NEW DEPOT, THIRD Street, above Thompson, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
At 9·30 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 1·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
This train reaches Easton at 6·45 P. M., and makes close connection with the New Jersey Central for New York.
At 4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
At 5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
Through Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 and 10·05 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.
Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., and 3·45 P. M.
Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Fort Washington at 2·30 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 118 S. THIRD Street.
9-19 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Litiz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·25 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·00 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·35 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·05 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.
Market trains, with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M., and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight and 1·20 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, and the West.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·00 and 8·00 A. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·20 A. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 4·40 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·10 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 9·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 7·45 A. M., and 5 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.
It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.
It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium (195 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Mail Train leaves..............8 00 A. M.
Express Train leaves..............10·00 P. M.
Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.
For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:—
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner SIXTEENTH and MARKET streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
1a4-tf General Manager, Williamsport.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.
Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.
The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.
ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

THE PULPIT ON THE STAGE.

Sermons in the Theatre.

IS RELIGION A FARCE?

High Comedy and Low Morals.

Much has been said concerning the moral lessons to be learned from the stage. It has been argued that it could be converted into a perfect school of morality; and that in all its manifestations instruction might be mingled with amusement. Without pausing to consider how far the generality of people are willing to go to school where hitherto they have gone merely for pleasure, or whether tragedy and comedy would take better with a moral laboriously pinned in the shape of epilogues to each, it is safe to argue that the community can with benefit dispense with that style of stage-sermon which has prevailed at the Walnut Street Theatre for the last few Sunday evenings.

At this place a person calling himself "Rev. S. M. Landis, M. D.," has, for the last four weeks, been preaching a series of sermons entitled "The Rock upon which the Church Split." There is no occasion for any one not knowing who this person is. His advertisements state all that he deems necessary. There can be no doubt about his being a popular and gifted orator, for they state emphatically that he is. From the same source we are told that his sermons are "great," and suited for "Thinking People." The features which are peculiar to the entertainment are that the admission is five cents, "to pay expenses," of course—that under no circumstances is change given—and that the public is invited to go early, to avoid the crowd at the door.

The visitor who shall go to the Walnut Street Theatre any Sabbath evening, will see the footlights shining; a drawing-room scene set; on the centre of the stage a small table, on which are placed a Bible, a hymn book, a tumbler, and a pitcher of water; the proscenium boxes empty, the orchestra vacant, the rest of the house from parquette to dome crowded to excess, and upon the stage the "popular and gifted orator," who is to deliver one of his "great" sermons. He will discover a crowd lounging around the steps of the sanctuary, a crowd in the lobbies, a crowd up the stairways even unto the third tier, and a crowd in that third tier itself. These are the "Thinking People," come to hear the "popular and gifted orator" deliver one of his "great" sermons.

The series of sermons which the "popular and gifted" has chosen to deliver, is entitled "The Rock upon which the Church Split." The "great" sermon, in this series, last night, was upon "Beauty," and the week previous upon the "Sunday City Car Question." It would be unkind, perhaps, to the "popular and gifted," to charge him with logical inconsistency. If we apprehend him aright, however, one of the rocks upon which the Church split, was the Sunday City Car Question, and another was Beauty. We have not had the advantage of hearing *all* the "great" sermons of the "popular and gifted," but we have heard these two. After having heard them, we can, of course, no longer doubt that two of the rocks on which the Church split, are Beauty and the Sunday City Car Question. For, to produce conviction, the "popular and gifted" does not apply vulgar reasoning. He employs the higher principles of faith, and takes it for granted that the *public* will take it for granted that Beauty and the Sunday City Car Question are two of the rocks on which the Church split.

His consideration of the Sunday City Car Question was marked by the preponderance of one idea, and that was that there are such things as blind guides, who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Indeed, there were some blind guides, said the "popular and gifted," who strained at a gnat and swallowed fifty camels—pretty big camels, too. This is a round and musical sentence. It winds up a paragraph well, and the "popular and gifted" made use of it—we are afraid to say how many times—much as "Mrs. Toodles" reminded "Mr. Toodles," after her auction experiences in wheelbarrows, watchboxes, and brass door-handles! "how handy it will be to have them in the house." The audience may therefore be excused from connecting the two passages, and the galleries, which always appreciate humor, may be pardoned for suggesting the connection between the text as repeated by the "popular and gifted," and the one which is already known to the newspaper reading world as "He played on a harp of a thousand strings, spirits of just men made perfect." In his quotations, also, the "gifted and popular" was not less happy. The fact that they were presented to "Thinking People" explains the frantic and often renewed efforts of the upper circles to help him out, when his powers of memory proved vain. It was naturally to be expected that the "Thinking People" should feel anxious to hear him enunciate quotations with a grace, and without the "stick" which is so killing to effect upon the stage. The attention and earnestness with which his audiences hang upon his words, were last night sufficiently tested. For, the "popular and gifted" happening to refer to the fact of its being as impossible for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven, as for a camel to pass through an eye of a needle, a large portion of those present immediately perceived the relation of the text to that of the previous Sabbath, and applauded with as great a *furor* as if the gifted and popular had referred to the memorable words "blind guides who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

His great sermon last night was upon Beauty. Beauty, said the lecturer, was of two kinds, natural and artificial. Whether the rock on which the Church split was natural or artificial beauty was not explained. In the progress of the discourse much that was true was said. For instance, it was said that birds were natural, and that Adam and Eve were created physically perfect. It was stated that if people would attend to the requirements of their bodies more, that they would be healthy, and the succeeding generation more beautiful. In addition to these pleasing facts, the "popular and gifted" favored the audience with autobiographic passages, which, however, are not worth repeating here. Christianity he declared was a mushroom, except the Christianity he taught, which would make us all beautiful. Particular attention was paid by the gifted and popular to verbal advertisements. In the sermon on "Beauty," for instance, he stated that if every one would attend his lectures, people generally would become beautiful, and in the sermon on the "Sunday City Car Question" he was confident that a gutta-percha invitation of his would silence the noise of the cars, and become popular. He alluded to Mayor Henry, who he said had tried to put him down, but he wouldn't be put down. He said a beautiful Mayor we had! He said that henceforth money would not be taken at the door; there would be a collection taken up before commencing worship.

As many as chose to give more than five cents might do so; and the intimation was given that small favors would *not* be thankfully received During the evening a phantom voice kept repeating "You're right," "Amen," "Glory hallelujah." At the close of the performance a prayer was offered, in which sinners, with a special reference for gallery gods, were supplicated for. In conclusion, the "gifted and popular" stated he should repeat, by invitation, the sermon of the previous Sabbath, on the Sunday City Car Question—this being one of the Rocks on which the Church split.

Very, very far indeed is it from our intention to attach odium to anything that is truly religious. If we had no other motives to guide us in this matter, respect for the deep religious tone of the community would be our guide. But in such an instance as this, it seems to us, true religion is travestied and made a game of. Promiscuous audiences are amused, on an evening whose character should be holy, with frivolous and fantastic speeches, devoid of argument and connection. The religious sense of society is destroyed. However much truth, trite though it be, may be mixed up in the discourse, such an air of badinage and scurrility is attached to it, that the influence must be evil rather than good. The very criticisms of the audience are witnesses against it.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL CIRCUS.—In addition to the very excellent company that have been performing with great *eclat* at the National Circus, the celebrated Nicolo Troupe will appear this evening. These *artistes* have been performing in New York for some time, where they caused a *furor* said to be unparalleled in the history of the profession. Young Nicolo is said to be *the* wonder of the age, daring, intrepid, and graceful in his aerial flights. Mr. W. Rochelle, the great man-monkey, is a member of the troupe. As an equestrian of a very peculiar kind he has no rival. Mr. Eaton Stone will also appear, and at the request of numerous patrons, Mr. Charles Sherwood will reappear in his celebrated character of "Pete Jenkins." Mrs. Warner has, so far, met with merited success, and this enables her to renew her efforts to please the public by adding more attractions at the Great National Circus. She has the largest company in the world.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Jessie Brown; Or, The Relief of Lucknow*, is to be produced this evening. To say this is merely to say that every resource of the New Chesnut will be brought into action. There can be no doubt that much money has been expended in the production of this piece. The scenery, the wardrobe, the music, the mechanical effects, the properties and accessories, the distribution of characters, are all of them first-rate. In the latter occur the names of Miss Effie Germon, Miss Belle Vaughn, Mrs. Flood, Katie Baker, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, Mr. W. H. Higgins, Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. H. A. Murdoch, Mr. W. A. Chapman, Mr. E. D. Sinclair, and Mr. J. B. Daily.

Particular pains have been taken in the preparation of the last scene, the Storming of the Redan. In this scene one hundred auxiliaries appear at once upon the stage. It does not require a vivid imagination to perceive that this tableau must be brilliant and effective in the extreme. But it is not only in this one scene that we are to expect a triumph of stage effect. The drama of *Jessie Brown* is full of incidents original in conception and of startling dramatic merit.

In regard to the acting of the company, we feel certain that Miss Effie Germon will sustain the favorable repute she has won by her impersonation of *Fanchette*. Her good looks, her charming gestures, her sweetly modulated voice, will not be lost in the character of "Jessie Brown," invested as it is with *naivete* and grace. Mr. Higgins makes his first appearance here to-night. Mr. Frank Mordaunt is well known and much thought of; Mr. J. T. Ward nearly always does his best; Mr. Chapman is too experienced and successful an actor to be bad in any *role;* and Mr. Murdoch is a very young actor of decided ability. In characters such as "Alicia," in *Jane Shore*, and "Rose Redland," in *The Robber's Wife*, Miss Vaughn has proved she can act well in both the legitimate and sensational drama. The performance will conclude with *Robert Macaire*, in which Walter Lennox will appear.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—Notwithstanding the war, people are as much bent upon marriage as in times of peace. This is shown from the records kept in the Registration Office, but unfortunately the record of marriages and births does not extend back of 1861. During a portion of 1860, the new law was in existence, but its provisions were but imperfectly understood. Taking the records from 1861, we find that in the year there were 4417 marriages and 17,271 births; in 1862, the marriages had increased slightly, and reached 4662; and in the same year the births were 14,741, a decrease of 2530 in the number of births. But in 1863 there was an improvement over 1862, as there were 5474 marriages, and 15,292 births. Numerous marriages took place at a distance, in which one or both of the parties resided in this city, but we have no record in such cases. During the same period the deaths indicate an increase, although it should be recollected that in 1862 and 1863 the figures include the mortality at the military hospitals, where citizens of other States and cities are cared for. In 1859, the deaths were 9745; in 1860, 11,568; in 1861, 14,468; in 1862, 15,097; and in 1863, 15,788. If from the figures in 1862 we deduct 1202, the deaths in the military hospitals, the mortality was 13,895, or a decrease when compared with the previous year.

"TIMES CHANGE AND MEN CHANGE WITH THEM."—There was a time in New York when everybody on meeting his neighbor would ask, "Have you seen her?" alluding to either the Chinese Junk, then in their waters, or to Jenny Lind, and the answers showed that always the party replying did not exactly understand what was in the mind of the interrogator, and answers that might have been very appropriate to the "junk" were not so to Mad'lle Lind. Now-a-days we say, "How much stock have you?" supposing of course the person has been to see the "[illegible]," and the reply indicates that every other man counts his oil stock by the thousands. It may be all right, but we know one investment in which there is no doubt; that is in a new suit of first-class clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.—Old and New Furniture Upholstered and Varnished in the very best manner at W. HENRY PATTEN'S West End Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE LATEST REBEL PAPERS.

GEN. FOSTER'S EXPEDITION.

General Dix Advised to Hang All Southerners in New York City.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—The Baltimore *American* has received Richmond papers of Saturday. They do not appear to have as late Georgia news as was received from the Savannah steamer yesterday, except the following from Bragg, which refers to an engagement subsequent to the capture of Pocotaligo bridge by Foster's forces:—

"The Yankees who landed at Port Royal, and moved into the interior with the expectation of meeting Sherman's advance, encountered a body of Confederate troops at a place called Grahamsville. The enemy were badly beaten, and were driven from the field, leaving their dead on the ground.

"The telegram conveying this information does not state the direction in which the enemy were driven, but we presume they were driven back towards Beaufort."

"LATER.—The following despatch has been received at the War Department:—

"AUGUSTA, Ga., December 2.—To General Cooper:—The following despatch has been received from Lieutenant-General Hardee, dated yesterday at Savannah:—

"I have just returned from the front. The enemy was badly whipped, and has retired to Coosawhatchie. Another point on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad is threatened; but I do not apprehend a severe attack.

(Signed) "BRAXTON BRAGG."

Grahamsville is thirty-four miles northeast of Savannah, and seventy miles from Charleston, and is a station on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Our forces are evidently still above Grahamsville, holding a position on the Coosawhatchie. It will be remembered that the news already published from Hilton Head says that Foster had captured Pocotaligo bridge, which is further inland than Grahamsville, being forty-nine miles from Savannah, and fifty-five from Charleston.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of Saturday has an editorial article on the late fires in New York, ridiculing the affair and concluding as follows:—'Of course it was a rebel incendiary plot! Didn't they fire on Sumpter where floated the old flag? A morality that does not restrain violence to the emblem of the best Government in the world, etc., etc., will hardly be proof against the sin of burning hotels. Nothing can be clearer than the proof of Mr. Davis' complicity with the burning or the attempt to burn some half dozen hotels in New York. We have never read anything more truly Yankeeish than this whole affair. We are very glad to see that all Southern refugees are required to be registered. If General Dix will hang them he will do a service to our cause. They are a set of cowardly sneaks, who, having deserted their country, are not above burning hotels. Hang every mother's son of them!

FROM HARRISBURG.

OUR STATE ELECTION

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, December 5.—The official vote for Presidential electors of Pennsylvania is just announced. The aggregate vote is five hundred and seventy-two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven (572,697), of which Morton McMichael has two hundred and ninety-six thousand three hundred and eighty-nine (296,389), and Robert L. Johnston has two hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and eight (276,308). McMichael's majority, twenty thousand and eighty-one (20,081).

This includes the soldiers' vote. Johnston runs six hundred ahead of the rest of the Democratic ticket, which is explained by the supposition that the returns from Cambria are incorrect in that particular. All the Union electors have been notified.

The President's Message not to be Delivered to-day.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—In the House to-day, the Speaker stated that he understood that the message of the President would not be delivered to-day, whereupon the House adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Flour is dull. Sales of 8000 bbls. at $9·40@10 for State; $10·95@12 for Ohio; and $10·60@15 for Southern. Wheat and Corn are both dull, with unimportant sales. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $39·75. Lard firm, at 21¾@22c. Whisky firm. Sales of 1200 bbls. at $1·80@1·85.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Stocks are better: Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Illinois Central, 128¾; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 119¼; Reading, 156¼; Hudson River, 122¼; Canton Company, 37¼; Erie, 93¾; One-year Certificates, 97½; Treasuries, 115¼; Ten-forties, registered, 100; Coupons, 19; Five-twenty Coupons, 107¼; Coupon 6s, 113½; Gold, 228¾.

BALTIMORE, December 5.—Flour dull, sales of 500 bbls Western Extra at $11·25. Wheat firm, sales of 1000 bushels Southern red, at 1·55. Corn active, new White 1·78@1·80; Yellow, 1·85. Whisky firm and advancing, sales at 1·88.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

MONDAY, December 5.—Cotton is held at $1·28@1·30 cash, but the sales are unimportant.

Bark is dull, and a lot is offered at $45 ℔ ton for No. 1.

There is very little export demand for Flour, and the only sales reported are 500 barrels extra family at $12·50 ℔ barrel; 600 barrels fancy Ohio at $13·50. Small sales are making to the retailers and bakers at $9·75 up to $13·50 for common and fancy lots, according to quality. In Rye Flour nothing doing; we quote at $9 ℔ barrel.

In Corn Meal no transactions. The Wheat Market is very dull, and prices are lower. Sales of 2500 bush. at $2·60 ℔ bush. for Pennsylvania, and $2·60@2·65 for white; white ranges from $2·70@2·90. Small sales of Rye at $1·75. Corn is in fair demand; sales of 4000 bush. old yellow at $1·88; new at $1·65@1·75; and 600 bush. Western mixed at $1·85½. There is more demand for Oats, and 3000 bush. sold at 90@91c. ℔ bush.

Barley may be quoted at $1·85@2·05, and Malt at $2·15@2·25.

A sale of Grenada Peas at $2·40 ℔ bush.

The receipts of Cloverseed continue extremely light, and it is taken on arrival at $13·50@14·25 ℔ 64 lbs., with sales of 600 bush. at those rates. Timothy is worth $4·75@5 ℔ bush. Sales of 1000 bush. Flaxseed at $3·50, at which figure it is taken on arrival.

Whisky is in good request and 500 bbls. sold, part at $1·92@1·93, and part on private terms.

WALRAVEN.

CURTAINS.

NOVELTIES
IN
RICH CURTAIN GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

CURTAINS.

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Finest Table Chocolate.—DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets, have now in store a supply of the BEST BROMA, COCOA SHELLS and SPANISH CHOCOLATES.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.
Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

THE SCHOMACKER
PIANOS,
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
CELEBRATED FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH.
KNOWN TO BE THE
MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE.
AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
AT THE WAREROOMS,
No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufacture certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us: to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
11-9-wmf1 No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

HENRY PARKER,
Nos. 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
You can obtain at this Establishment,
WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY RIBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "
ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.
Call and see the stock before you purchase.
We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-2-thstu2m

LATEST.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.
"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."
BONNETS
AT
MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
Wholesale and Retail.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!!
For 21 Portraits, morocco..........$1·00 to $2·00
" 40 " " ....2·00 to 4·00
" 50 " " ....2·50 to 7·00
" 60 " " oblong..........3·50 to 10·00
" 100 " " ....5·50 to 10·00
" 160 " " quarto..........8·00 to 12·50
" 200 " " ....12·00 to 27·50

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
In Every Variety of Style.
RICH TURKEY MOROCCO,
ANTIQUE,
IVORY AND PEARL MOUNTINGS,
ORNAMENTAL EDGES, &c. &c.,
Holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs, the largest and best assortment in the city.
WILLIAM W. HARDING,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
At less than WHOLESALE PRICES, warranted of the very best material, strong and durable.
The Usual $5 Style we will Sell at $3·50.
FAMILY BIBLES.
A large and elegant assortment, of all sizes and styles, just received from the late Trade Sales. Bought cheap, will be sold at very low rates.
ASHMEAD & EVANS,
(Successors to W. P. Hazard),
12 3mwim No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.—This valuable Library of Universal Information is well deserving of a place in every intelligent household in the land. It is recommended by able reviewers as the best Cyclopedia for popular use ever published. Below are the names of a few of our prominent citizens who have taken the work:—
Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens,
Rev. Dr. Moriarty,
Rev. Richard Newton,
Eli K. Price, Esq.,
George H. Stuart, Esq.,
David Paul Brown, Esq.,
Charles Gibbons, Esq.,
B. J. Leedom, Esq.,
F. J. Dreer, Esq.,
Alexander Fullerton, Esq.,
John Hanna, Esq.,
John Fallon, Esq.,
J. Edgar Thomson, Esq.,
Thomas A. Scott, Esq.,
John L. Buzby, Esq.,
Charles Macalester, Esq.,
Rev. Franklin Moore,
Rev. William H. Furness,
Rev. Thomas J. Shepherd,
John C. Cresson, Esq.,
A. J. Drexel, Esq.,
Jay Cooke, Esq.,
Josiah Randall, Esq.,
George Northrop, Esq.,
F. Carroll Brewster, Esq.,
S. M. Felton, Esq.,
John Rice, Esq.,
A. J. Buckner, Esq.,
D. C. McCammon, Esq.,
Colonel William B. Thomas,
Charles H. Muirhead, Esq.,
William Weightman, Esq.,
And nearly one thousand others.
The Cyclopedia is complete in sixteen large volumes, in six different styles of binding. Samples may be seen, and orders received, at the Agency for this city and State, No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut, second story.
12-2-3t JAMES K. SIMON, Agent.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,
Educational Publishers & Booksellers,
REMOVED TO
No. 512 ARCH STREET.
Office in New York,
11-8-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.
Horses, suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Giesboro depot, in open market, till December 31, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in Charge First Division,
12-1-27t Quartermaster General's Office.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—We find it to be of signal value that a sewing machine should have a uniform and self-regulating tension of thread, and should make as great a variety of stitches as possible. We also learn that an instrument having the *reversible feed-motion*, enabling the operator to fasten the ends of the seams, and have work run either to the right or left, without turning the fabric, is of very great advantage; and the same may be said of a machine which makes every stitch complete in itself, that is noiseless in its operations, and not liable to get out of order; that is free from objections of springs, cog wheels, and cams, and so constructed as not to oil the dress of the operator; that combines in all stitches the greatest amount of strength, elasticity, and beauty; that performs both the heaviest and finest work with equal facility, without change of tension, break of thread, or skipping stitches; and that, withal, sews the most rapidly, and runs with greatest ease, and is so simple in construction that it can be easily understood. The "Florence" has all these important attributes, and is decidedly the best machine made. The Philadelphia Agency is at No. 630 Chesnut street.

CUSHIONS.—PEW, BIBLE, AND SOFA CUSHIONS, estimates given, and work done lower than can be afforded by any other house. W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.
Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES.—Persons purchasing shades in these times of high prices will save money by at once going to the manufacturer who is so well and favorably known as W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 412 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember Dean, No. 412 Chesnut street.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

HAVE YOUR Photographs taken at B. F. Reimer's gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Sure to please, accurate and life-like. Go early; many are turned away; afternoons are short.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,
Invite attention to a choice stock of
WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-3-1m
With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as
PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHARLES DUMMIG,
No. 812 CHESNUT STREET,
Begs leave to inform his esteemed customers that his present stock of
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS
Surpasses that of any former importation. Having selected with care every article himself, he can truly say there is no similar establishment in the country that can compare with his. As to prices, getting his goods from the first manufacturers and artists in Europe, those dealers who buy from the importers here to sell again can certainly not compete with him. Of the following goods he keeps so large a variety, and in such entirely new styles, as no other store in this city can offer:—
LADIES' WORK-BOXES.
JEWELRY, ODOR, AND GLOVE BOXES.
NECESSARIES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WRITING DESKS—DRESSING CASES.
FANS, PARIS GILT AND BRONZE GOODS.
PARIAN WARE—BOHEMIAN GLASS.
VASES, OF FINEST ANTIQUE AND MODERN.
CUTLERY—FINEST ENGLISH WALKING CANES.
CRICKET AND ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
LADIES' BAGS—OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS.
CABAS, POCKET-BOOKS, CIGAR CASES.
PURSES AND PORTMONNAIES.
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.
CHESS, DOMINOES, LOTTOES.
CRIBBAGE, COUNTERS, CHESS, AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS.
BAGATELLE AND TIVOLI.
IN TOYS—This department is complete in every variety known, with many novel things never before imported. Dolls, the very large variety, of every kind known, kept in this store, surpasses in beauty and tasteful dressing anything known here and in Europe. This is no idle boast; Ladies should call and see them. 11-30-23t

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT LOW PRICES.
Having determined to retire from business, and wishing to close out my entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Table Cutlery, &c., within sixty days, I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and solicit an examination of these goods, most of which are good styles and of fine quality.
THOMAS C. GARRETT,
11-30-24t No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye-Glasses, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Stereoscopes and Views, Magic Lanterns, Boxes of Drawing Instruments, Pocket Compasses, Fancy Thermometers, Globes, Air Pumps, Electric Machines, Galvanic Batteries, Spelling Boards with Movable Letters, &c. &c., for sale by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.
Illustrated Catalogues gratis. 11-30

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
What would be a more acceptable Christmas present
FOR A GENERAL,
FOR A COLONEL,
FOR A CAPTAIN,
FOR A LIEUTENANT,
FOR A SURGEON,
than a handsome PRESENTATION SWORD, SASH and BELT, such as can always be obtained, in the highest artistic finish, at GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROS., Manufacturing Jewelers, Sansom street Hall, No. 618 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia. 11-29-12t